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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND.

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NOVEMBER, 1880.

No. 11.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:
A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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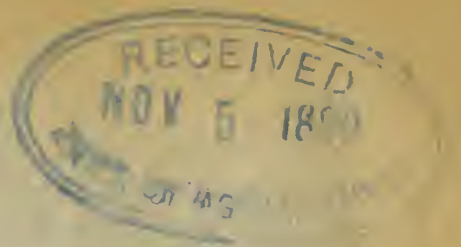
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THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XVII.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, 1880.

No. 11

OUR LONDON LETTERS.

(Regular Correspondence.)

LONDON, England, Sept. 5, 1880.

A good deal of doubt seems to be felt among the more intelligent English farmers as to the accuracy of certain estimates given by Mr. Albert Pell and Mr. Clare Read, in their report on American agriculture, with reference to the cost at which American wheat could be laid down in England. These gentlemen arrived at a cost of forty-five shillings per quarter, to cover every conceivable charge. But as it is perfectly well known that such wheat was last year sold below forty shillings per quarter, and bids fair to be even cheaper this year, it is not surprising to be told that agriculturists find the official document "in opposition to every day commercial results." If the English farmer could only make sure that American wheat could not be delivered here at less than forty-five shillings per quarter, he might feel tolerably confident that, in average seasons, and with revised rental and lower rates he could stand his ground. At least he could have a basis on which to calculate with something like certitude all his working arrangements. But the difficulty with him is he cannot obtain such a basis.—What is the use of Messrs. Pell and Read telling him that the minimum cost of American wheat delivered here is forty-five shillings a quarter, if he knows that it has been sold at thirty-five shillings? This cheapness may be the result of a break down of speculation, but will these two gentlemen guarantee him against "rings" in the future? The truth is, that the limit which Messrs. Pell and Read name is the maximum cost under past conditions, when it is the minimum cost under past production in the prolific seasons we are now having which decides the course of the English corn markets. The farmers have satisfied themselves on American authority that the first cost of growth to the United States producer

is several shillings a quarter less than the two Commissioners make it; that the charge for carriage and freight is also less; and hence that competition will go on until wheat is much cheaper even than at present. It is best to be prepared for this result, and, moreover, to recognize, apart from arbitrary calculations, that what is grown for the market must ultimately find its way thither so long as it pays for transport, and so long, too, as the market is open. Messrs Pell and Read's estimates will no more stop this tendency than Mrs. Partington's mop kept back the Atlantic.

According to late advices from America heavy losses have of late attended shipments of cattle as well as fresh meat from the United States to England. In one case the transportation of nine hundred cattle realized on the average six pounds per head less than the cost of landing them. But the odd thing is that, although the market in England has been so bad as to involve this heavy loss, the consumer has never been aware of any coincident outburst of cheapness. The price of meat has been maintained with exemplary uniformity all the time that Americans have been pouring out their surplus upon us at an alarming sacrifice. Who have gained by the transaction is not clearly apparent; but it is obvious enough that if the Transatlantic shipper is not gratified with a profit he will not continue shipping out of pure benevolence, and the Great Eastern steamship, which is being fitted to carry twenty thousand bees in her vast hull—and improvised Noah's ark—may as well stop at home. The necessity of killing the cattle on landing will of course be alleged to be one cause of unprofitable import. But dead meat does not seem to have fared much better, refrigeration having proved too costly owing to the high price of ice.

LONDON, England, Sept. 18, 1880.

Another week of exceptionally fine weather has brought harvest to a termination in many parts of England under very favorable circumstances, while

already progress has been made with the cutting and stacking of grain throughout Scotland and Ireland. Of course in the latter districts, there is still some standing corn to be seen, but a few more days of such weather as we are now enjoying will see this secured. Such a fine ending to the harvest is of the greatest value, for although a good deal of wheat has undoubtedly been injured by blight and mildew, even damaged corn is more valuable when stacked in dry condition. The deliveries of new English wheat have been steadily increasing in the provincial markets, but at Mark Lane the supply has been small, and, as might have been expected, home-grown produce has engaged the lion's share of millers' attention. Sales have progressed somewhat slowly nevertheless, and a decline of 13 shilling per quarter in London, and 18 to 23 in many of the leading country markets has taken place. No fresh feature of interest has manifested itself in the trade for foreign wheat, and the temporary steadiness due to the falling off of American shipments, gave place to a feeling of listlessness and depression on Monday last, which has clung to the trade during the remainder of the week.

The weather in France throughout the past week has been very favorable for thrashing, which has now become general, the cutting and gathering of the cereal crops having concluded. It is rather early to form an opinion as to the yield of wheat, but the general opinion is that the crop will fall somewhat short of an average. Wheat, barley and oats, must be noted fully 1 frank cheaper, while rye has improved in value with a rather active demand for the Eastern frontier. At Paris on Wednesday the offerings of both native and foreign wheat were large, and as millers bought very cautiously, the business done was at a decline of 50 cents on the week. Barley and oats were abundant, but difficult to sell. Flour for consumption gave way 2 franks on the week, 6 franks being the quotation for Dashlay. Commercial marks also showed a drooping tendency, while the latest quotations indicate a fall of 2 franks per sack.

At Dijon the wheat trade has been dull and disappointing, but rye has been in good request.

At Marsailles the arrival of wheat for the week ending August, 28th, were 55,000 quarters, and the stock in the docks has increased to 32,500 quarters. Business has been quiet, and prices maintained with difficulty, except for the finest sorts. The shipments from Russia have been very small and importers have warehoused the arrivals thence sooner than offer them at present prices. At Nantes and Bordeaux sellers have

shown more resistance to the decline, but in neither port has been much activity. Fine dry weather has enabled the farmers in Germany to secure the remainder of the cereal crops in good condition. At Danzig the little new Russian wheat on offer has been in good condition, but the supplies of home-grown, damp and sprouted.—Rye has been more liberally offered, and prices have given way for this article as well as for barley.

For The Maryland Farmer,

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Sept. 12, 1880.

Russian journalists appear to be just now painfully exercised by the announcement that two American steamers, laden with grain, have entered the port of Revel, for the purpose of their discharging their cargoes—a circumstance hitherto without precedent in the annals of Russian commerce. That Russia would never need to import cereals from foreign countries has heretofore been a firmly established article of popular faith throughout the Czar's dominions. So rapid, however, has of late years been the falling off in productiveness exhibited in agricultural districts of the Empire that the seemingly impossible has at length come to pass, and Northern Russia is importing wheat from the United States. It is but justice to the Russian forces to acknowledge that it has been profuse of warnings with respect to the probable consequences of slovenly and unintelligent farming, persistence in old fashioned and exploded system of cultivation, reluctance to invest capital in modern agricultural improvements, absenteeism and other laches which have practically disqualified Russian grain growers from competing for foreign custom with their Transatlantic rivals. But Russian boyars and peasant farmers alike were so immutably possessed by the conviction that Russia was the predestined granary of Europe that they calmly ignored these salutary monitions.—They are now stricken with amazement and consternation by proof positive, such as is afforded by the importation of American grain to Revel that the cereal yields of Northern and Central Russia no longer suffice to meet the consumptive requirements of the native population. Germany, too, is giving to America the preference over Russia for wheat grain she finds it necessary to import from abroad, on the reasonable grounds that the American wheat is at once cheaper and of better quality than the Russian. On the whole, Russian agriculture is just now at an extremely low ebb and its future promises to prove even gloomier than its present.

Western Russia has of late been visited by hail

and wind storms of extraordinary vehemence and fury. The county seat of Captain John Erdelly, a wealthy landowner of Jelna, was entirely wrecked by this tremendous storm. His doors and windows were blown in, his furniture dashed against the wall with such violence that the greater part of it was shattered to pieces, and even his cook—an uncommonly powerful middle-aged female—was caught up by a whirlwind while attempting to cross the court-yard, and carried through the air at a height of some thirty feet to a distance of over three hundred yards from the house, her aerial course being finally arrested by the branches of a sturdy oak, to which she desperately clung. When rescued from that “bad eminence” she was found to be insensible; nor did she recover for forty-eight hours from the deathlike swoon into which she had been plunged by sheer fright. Her appalling adventures however, was not utterly forlorn of the comic element, for it appears that several of Captain Erdelly’s farm laborers, witnesses of her swift transit through air, jumped to the conclusion that she must be a celestial messenger sent to warn them that the end of all things was nigh, and made no attempt to follow her to her goal, on the broad principle that “saints must not be meddled with whilst flying.”

Farm Work for November.

This is a peculiar month by reason that the farmer has much to do, and yet he does not seem to be necessarily pressed at any time—his work is of a pleasant, desultory character. The wheat and rye have been sown, tobacco housed, much of the cotton crop secured, corn ready to be put in the crib, and all of it should be shucked or at least pulled and put under cover during the month—the apple crop gathered and other matters of importance are off hand, while many things are yet necessary to be done this month if possible.

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

These should be gathered together for making compost heaps, spreading over the barn-yard to absorb the liquids and to keep the yard dry, and also to serve for bedding in sheds and stables.

FATTENING HOGS.

See that your hogs have dry, comfortable sleeping apartments, and when called up from the woods that they are regularly fed with slops and meal, and roots carefully administered, so that they shall have all they need without allowing them to waste their food, they will speedily grow fat. This fattening process, moreover, should be pushed forward

before the hard weather sets, because as the cold strengthens more food is required to keep up warmth in the system, and to create flesh and fat. Look also that the hog pens are well littered with straw and corn-stalks, leaves, or even turf. Hog manure is second only to hen manure, and every effort should be made to have as much of it as is possible.

PLOUGHING STIFF CLAYS.

So long as the season remains open and the soil is not too wet for the plough, stiff clays may be broken up to advantage. The frosts of the winter have a mellowing influence upon them and the process of disintegration liberates the soluble salts which strong clay soils usually contain in large quantities.

STORAGE OF ROOTS.

Roots of all kinds should now be gathered, and stored carefully away for winter and spring use.

MILCH COWS.

See that these are carefully attended throughout the winter season and kept in good condition. In addition to the usual supply of dry provender, they should have nutritious slops furnished them daily—making occasional changes in the kind of food so that it shall not pall upon the appetite. Cut straw, fodder and hay should be mixed occasionally with roots and a sprinkling of meal, and in this manner the cows will be kept well up to their milk all through the winter. See also that they are regularly salted twice a week; that they have daily access to fresh water and that they are well bedded.

YOUNG HEIFERS AND YOUNG CATTLE GENERALLY.

These should be so fed and so housed as to keep them in a growing condition. Their food, as in the case of milch cows, should be varied occasionally, although it need scarcely be so rich or so abundant. In addition to long provender, they should have a moderate feed of grain once a day; or else of bran and cut straw. Salt and access to water are also essential, and ample protection likewise from the inclemency of the weather.

DRAINING AND DITCHING.

Such draining and ditching required by the meadows and the low lands in the fields to be cultivated next year, may now be done with great advantage.

REPAIRS.

All repairs of houses, and repairs of fencing necessary for winter, should be done now, and also all the gears should be put in order, well oiled and put away so as to secure them from rats and mice. Also all the wagons, carts and farm implements should be overhauled and all defects remedied, both for present use and service next spring.

OUT HOUSES, &c.

Granaries, corn cribs and poultry houses should be made tight, rat proof, cleansed and whitewashed. The ice-house cleaned out and made ready for the ice.

ICE-PONDS.

See that your ice-ponds are put in perfect order this month before hard frost, so they may be full of water when cold weather comes on.

SHELTERS FOR STOCK.

Build new ones and repair the old ones, so as to have comfortable quarters for your brood mares, young stock, and sheep during stormy weather and during the cold of winter. Let there be a full supply of bedding always under the sheds.

FODDER AND PROVENDER.

This month a large amount of fodder and other long provender should be hauled convenient to the feeding places; and a powder put under cover so as to be conveniently fed to the stock during stormy weather.

FODDER AND PROVENDER.

It would be well for every farmer who owns a dozen head of cattle and horses to provide in time a corn and cob mill for grinding grain, and corn on the ear, and with also a hay-cutting machine. Since it has been ascertained that the corn cobs are valuable for their nutritiveness and for distending the stomach in aid of digestion, and are no longer considered of no value, it is the part of economy to have a "Young America Mill" on every farm. The cutting up of straw or hay or any long food and moistening with warm water, and then intermixing it with bran or ground corn and cob meal, is beyond doubt the most economical and best way in which long feed and grain can be fed to all animals in winter. A plentiful supply of this feed with turnips or other roots will increase the milk supply, keep working beasts healthy and in good condition, and rapidly make beef and mutton fat.

ORCHARDS

It is not too late to set out apple, peach, pear and other fruit trees. The importance of having a good supply of all the various fruits, is too self-evident for discussion.

Garden Work for November.

Our suggestions for work in the garden are few this month, but the following should be attended to.

Turnips, Potatoes, Beets, &c.—Pull up these and secure them before the hard frost sets in. Parsnips, salsify and carrots, are better left where they stand, as frost does not hurt them. Take up

only a few as wanted, for a week or ten days' use, during winter.

Lettuce.—Lettuce in frames should have air by raising the frames slightly each day when it is not too cold. Water occasionally with water, barely warm.

Garlic, Shallots, Chives.—Plant out any or all of these during this month.

Small Salading.—Sow some this month, if the ground and weather permit.

Celery, Cardoons, Endives.—Earth up celery and cover with boards and leaves or straw and then dirt before hard frost. Blanch cardoons and endive, by covering with flower-pots or drawing the leaves together and tying near the top of the plants and drawing some earth about the lower part of the plants.

Cauliflowers, Brocoli, &c.—Bend the top leaves over the flower heads to protect the flowers from frost and from discoloration by rain and hot sunshine.

Cabbages.—Take up all that have headed or are forming heads and secure them in pens covered with corn-stalks fodder or straw, or bury them under ground, or set in roots upward and then cover with earth to the top of the roots, so as to secure them from rain and snow. The beds should be manured and spaded deep. A sprinkling of salt and ashes would also be of service. Clear up all weeds and rubbish and make into a compost heap with stable manure. If not done before, clear up and put in order, asparagus, rhubarb and strawberry beds, giving each a good mulch of coarse manure. Do the same with all the fruits, after trimming, pruning and cultivating the same.

Cuttings of small fruits may be made and set out, well protected by mulching.

Wheat Crop.

The Agricultural Bureau estimates the yield of wheat in Missouri at 44,450,000 bushels, while it is calculated that the product of the United States will be 500,000,000 bushels and the home consumption is set down at from 285,000,000 to 295,000,000 leaving a surplus of 215,000,000 to 225,000,000 to seek a foreign market. Now the question arises where is this to be sold? It is estimated that Great Britain will be short from 115,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels, and France will in all probability be short from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. These two deficiencies would absorb our surplus, provided we had these markets to ourselves, but Austria will have 12,000,000 bushels to dispose of, and Russia probably 35,000,000 bushels. Although Germany may be in the market as a purchaser, we must not forget that France will receive large quantities from Algeria, and England from Egypt, while India and Australia will also have to seek European markets for their surplus. In the midst of all this speculation we must make

up our minds that there will be a sharp competition in the wheat market or the world, and it is more than probable that wheat for the coming year will rule low, while all attempts to make corners in order to force up prices can only be attended with disaster. There is but one safe way, and that is to accept the situation as it may be forced upon us, for wheat is not the only product we shall have to dispose of. Corn will be required, beef will be wanted, pork, lard, butter and cheese will be largely exported. The two latter have found good markets, and at prices which have yielded the farmers handsome profits. It is some time since cheese was so closely sold up as at present, and there is nothing to fear unless it is reckless speculation. With the class of men who embark in such enterprises it would be well to deal cautiously.—*Boston Cultivator*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

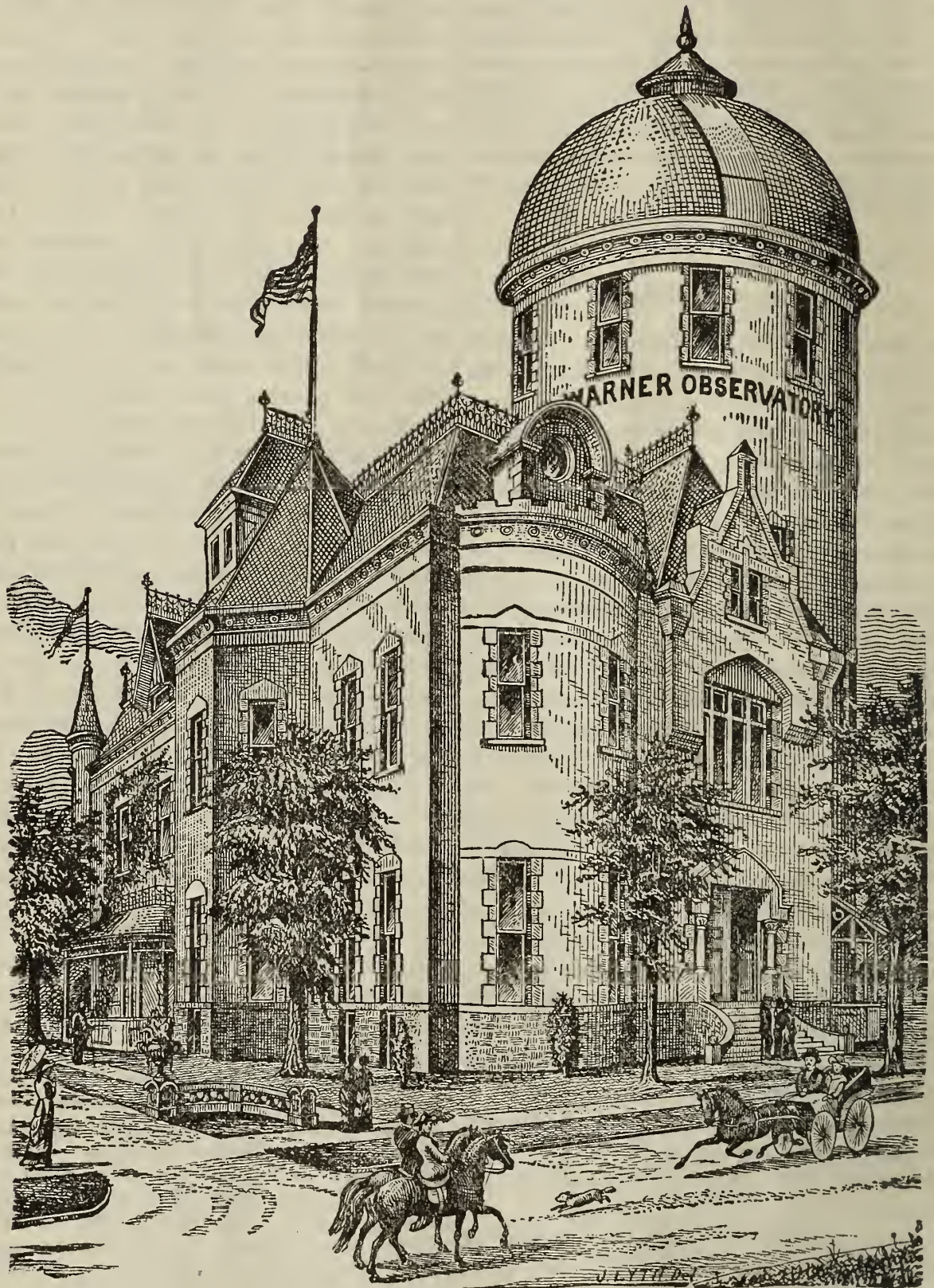
Ashes as a Fertilizer.

The residue that remains from the consumption of vegetable substances by fire is called the ash, and contains the mineral elements that enter into their structure, and a very large percentage of potash. This substance is one of the principal fertilizing elements that enter into the composition of all plants and especially all farm crops. Decomposition of vegetable substance likewise produces ash, but the process is very much slower being produced by natural combustives instead of artificial. When, therefore, it is considered that this has been taken from the soil, it is more clear to see the importance of returning as much as possible to the soil again, and yet, very much care is to be used in the application of ashes in order to produce the best results. Thus, since ashes have a natural tendency to absorb moisture, they are considered much more valuable when applied to soils inclined to be sandy and dry. Ashes afford an excellent top dressing for manuring lands, or pastures; it has been our privilege to observe the effects of ashes where they were applied as a top dressing. The field where applied was an exceedingly poor tract of land quite hilly and the hills formed of coarse gravelly soil that was productive of but little and poor grass. An application of from 250 to 300 bushels per acre was made, and at the time of our observations the hill sides were covered with a thick mat of grass and clover, very much superior to the average of pastures in this State, and we might well say of some mowing fields that are hardly worth the name.

Upon a soil of the above character, ashes are also valuable as a fertilizer for the grape. We have seen a most remarkable growth of grapes upon a hillside that was originally a poor shaly soil and was almost wholly fertilized by an application of ashes in liberal quantity. The vines

were vigorous and healthy and the finest very superior. The varieties grown were the Concord and Ive's Seedling, and produced some as handsome clusters as are often seen. One great trouble in the use of ashes is the small quantity usually put to the acre; there are those who use them at the rate of three or four hundred bushels per acre, and consider them the most valuable fertilizer that can be employed upon the farm. It is more generally believed that there is nothing better as a fertilizer for fruit trees and especially the apple, spreading them over the surface for a radius sufficient to overtop the roots of the tree so that they may lay hold of the potash as it is carried by rains downward into the soil. Within a few years they have been used quite extensively in New York State as a fertilizer for wheat with very satisfactory results, being considered by many superior to the average phosphate. The application is varied; in some instances they are spread broadcast after plowing while preparing the soil for sowing the grain; in others they are drilled in with the grain and in all cases with good results and are likely to be extensively employed in the future so long as they can be obtained. James A. Bell, of this State, is an extensive dealer and purchases them in Canada by the 100,000 bushels, and farmers are learning more and more their value in farm use. But they must be properly used, and in liberal quantities, in order to produce satisfactory results. We know of a case where they were used upon corn and potatoes, planted upon a very light sandy soil and with no other fertilizer, but at the rate of only a handful of the ashes applied at the top of each hill, as might naturally have been expected, both crops were very light, and the wonder is that even as good results were obtained when it is considered that the quantity of ashes used upon an acre must have been less than 25 bushels. Now had there been twelve times as many applied there would probably been an enormous yield of both corn and potatoes. As before stated the soil must be all right; we have tried experiments upon a moist dark loamy soil when we could see no advantage whatever. But there is an economy in nature, and there is even a place for the application of ashes. While farmers have been in the habit of using some that they have themselves made, they have not been particular enough in saving all that they might. Every family that burns wood in the kitchen accumulates quite a quantity of ashes during the year, and their importance in agriculture is such that they should be carefully collected in order that they may go to swell the amount of fertilizing material upon the farm, and a little trial will soon determine upon what portions of the farm they may be applied with a reasonable assurance of good results.

W. H. YEOMANS.



THE WARNER OBSERVATORY AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Celestial View From Rochester.

The growth of American science within the past fifty years has been so rapid that we are forced to believe it is fully equal to the other grand developments of this nation. The numerous scientific institutions that are springing up in all parts of the country, and the amount of money which is being bestowed upon them prove this, and are causes for great satisfaction. It was only a few years ago when the United States was wholly destitute of a respectable telescope; now it has the largest refractor in the world, while its contributions to the departments of discovery are enumerated by thousands. American astronomers were the first to detect the separation of Biella's comet into two parts and give the facts to the world.—Professor Bond discovered the eighth satellite of Saturn in 1848. Professor Hall of the Washington Observatory found the two moons which accompany Mars. In the year 1850 Professor Bond revealed the fact that Saturn had a transparent ring.

In addition, however, to these grand discoveries, American research into the heavens, has resulted in finding more than a thousand double and triple stars (many of them the finest orbs of this class) over fifty asteroids and fifteen new comets. A record such as this is something over which every American can well be proud.

The new Warner Observatory at Rochester, N. Y., is a great step toward still farther increasing this record. It is to be the finest private observatory in the world, and its telescope is third in size to any now in use in this country. Being a private institution its work will be that of discovery rather than record and much may reasonably be expected from it. The observatory is named after Mr. H. H. Warner, proprietor of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and other remedies, by whom it has been liberally endowed, and its location is one of the pleasantest and most commanding in Rochester.

It will be in the charge of Professor Swift, who has become so prominent by reason of his discoveries of comets and two intramercorial planets, will give his entire time to the work of the institution. The lens of the new telescope is sixteen inches in diameter, and the tube is twenty-two feet in length.

While the locality of Rochester is not well adapted to the observation of the heavens, still the new telescope and well known perseverance of Prof. Swift will do much to overcome other obstacles and the public will doubtless have cause to appreciate, as they have to expect, much from the new Warner Observatory at Rochester.

Since the above was written Prof. Swift has discovered another new comet and notified the same to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C.

Address by Prof. J. D. Warfield.

DELIVERED 24TH AUGUST, 1880, BEFORE THE GRANGERS OF HOWARD COUNTY, AND PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

[CONCLUDED.]

Sweeping through ten States of the North, I found nowhere such magnificent fields of corn as here greet the eye.

Passing city after city with thousands of consuming mouths, the wonder is how are they fed. Since the South is opening up a new field for manufacturers, the North must raise the standard of her agriculture even higher, if she would keep her rank in this nation of 49,159,404. The late census gives some interesting developments that show which way the tide of wealth is flowing.

By the last apportionment of Congress, six members have been gained, in our halls of legislation for the South, to one of the North. The East loses four and the West gains eleven. As part of the glad prospects of the year, let me give you some figures of the great economist, Mr. Atkinson, as published in the *New York Herald*, that bring prosperity to our sister States of the South. Her railroads have been repaired, consolidated and extended; her great staples, cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice have not only resumed their commanding positions, but are increasing rapidly. Minerals are developing, cotton mills, furnaces and forges are erecting—all now bringing uniform wealth to her citizens. The cotton crop last year yielded 5,000,000 bales, bringing an income of \$4,000,000. Her factories have 774,000 spindles, including 113,000 in Maryland. This change of base of manufacturers has saved, in the cost of raw material, at least 20 per cent. Forty-one mills are employed in making cotton seed oil. Georgia produces 1,000,000 tons of pig iron per annum, enabling the production of iron at from \$10 to \$16 a ton—which is beyond competition. South Carolina phosphate beds are sufficient to restore her wasted fields.—The sugar crop of Louisiana yields 19,000,000. One planter realized from 3,287 acres, seven million pounds of sugar, and seven thousand barrels of molasses, yielding \$565,000.

The Dalrymple wheat farm of the Northwest, containing 23,000 acres yields only 450,000, or

\$100,000 less than 1-7 of the land produced in Louisiana.

Nor is the orange crop of Florida any less progressive. In 1874 only 2500 half barrel cases were produced; in 1875 there were 10,000; in '76—15,000; in '77—31,000; in '78—75,000; in '79—200,000. This year the prospects throughout the South are 25 per cent. brighter. At least 6,000,000 bales of cotton are expected, giving 90,000,000 gallons of oil, and 1300,000 tons of oil cake. A million and a half tons of hulls will yield 750,000 tons of paper, or 2,800,000 tons of food for for stock. Each ton will feed five sheep for six months in the year. Hence from fourteen to twenty millions of sheep may be raised—which would by fertilization improve double the crop of the cotton States, which extends over 13 000,000 acres, or only 2 per cent. of the whole area of the cotton States. From 50 to 100 million pounds of fine clothing wool, and from 50 to 100 per cent. more of cotton fibre, with less labor, can now be raised. In connection with all these gigantic returns, he thinks, a new field is open to us of Maryland and the North for supplying "new tools, new cotton gins, new presses and new implements." "Two negroes," says the correspondent, "raising twenty bales of cotton, or 10,000 lbs., may thus be able to clothe by 8,000 lbs. coarse cloth 1600 Chinese or 3,200 East Indians." The *Herald's* equation then is, "that one or two men in agriculture, one man in transporting, one or two women in spinning and weaving are equal to the production of cotton cloth to clothe from 1,000 to 3,000 people."

These figures, though speculative for this year, in part, are an answer to that question, asked by the late Mr. Willouby Newton, immediately after the war—"What shall we do?"

The smoke of carnage had just then cleared from the battle fields of a desolated South, leaving little else than ghastly walls, blackened homesteads, and deserted firesides. A whole people, with little money or property had a terrible past to look upon, and an appalling future to contemplate. There were homesteads to be rebuilt, property to be regained.

At every fireside there was one vacant chair. Husbands, fathers and sons were sleeping in the in the valleys. The cold earth held idols of fond mothers, while weeping maidens through many a lone night, watched and waited for the coming of of those guardians of the camp fires, upon hill-tops and in valleys, now sleeping beneath the green graves their hands still decorate with flowers. It was in answer to this question, 'What shall we do?' that the Grange was organized.

Impoverished by shiftless management, bled by

combinations of every trade or profession, the farmers had fattened all but themselves. Monopolies and corruption in high places had driven capital and labor from agricultural fields, and at the beginning of our second centennial, we were forced to ask "What shall we do?" that we may get an honest living at an honest calling? The key note of the organization here represented, to-day, is retrenchment. It teaches that one acre, equal to the production of five, is a better investment, inasmuch as it is a retrenchment of working expenses in that production than five, equal to the production of only one. It teaches that organization is development; that development is wealth; that wealth puts the laborer on the platform of the capitalist. It teaches unity, liberality, justice, equality. In a word, it educates. Then, as friends of education, let us crush out the spirit of vandalism, which, under the cloak of reform in taxation, seeks to tear down our cherished, historic institutions of learning, and like Nero, exultantly gloats over the ruins.

St. John's College, mother of Maryland's most distinguished sons, and our College of Agriculture, now aiding you in elevating the dignity of your calling, will live when our narrow-minded statesmen, who would rob our children of their inheritance, shall have sunk into oblivion.

The imperative necessity which united you in this organization of defence, has now seized the alumni of these institutions, and united, determined, and able, they mean to stand by them to the end. The true reform for taxpayers is progress, Maryland cannot afford to recede. She no longer separates a cold-hearted North from a hot-hearted South, but unites an enterprising North and a growing South. Mason and Dixon's line has been blotted out. The Potomac has been bridged by heroic self-sacrifice in the hour of danger. With the ocean for an outlet, and a noble bay, white with sails of every nation, she stretches out her arms, and an over-burdened West pours wealth into them. Her mountains, like sentinels, guard the sleeping wealth of her minerals. Her churches and her schools still stand as monuments to the broad statesmanship and liberality of her colonial days; and it must never be said, that narrow-mindedness and false economy are to drive her from the vanguard of her sisters, who march on in queenly grandeur to be first among the nations.

Clean farming is the best under all circumstances, and if adopted as a rule will tend largely toward preventing the increase of chinch bugs and all other injurious insects.

HORTICULTURAL.

Horticulture in Maryland and its Advances to the Present Time, 1880.

BY JOHN FEAST.

[Continued from Page 312.]

The taste for horticulture began to increase about the year 1830. A few citizens of Baltimore deeply interested in the pursuit, consulted together and called a public meeting during the autumn of 1830, and organized a horticultural society. Mr. Isaac McKim was elected president, with Mr. H. Freeman, treasurer, and Benj. T. Cohen, secretary. Twenty of the members were appointed a council to manage its affairs. This society was incorporated under the name of "The Maryland Horticultural Society." The membership at once numbered 400 at \$3.00 per year. Many ladies became active members. The first exhibition was held the same year in the Atheneum, corner of Lexington and St. Paul Streets, and was well patronized, and proved to be a great success, and highly creditable to the society and the exhibitors. Liberal premiums in solid silver of various designs were awarded. The productions of every kind were excellent and a fine display was made, which gave encouragement to its future prospects. After the second year, President McKim died, and Mr. B. J. Cohen was elected to fill the vacancy. This society continued to flourish until 1836, when a perceptible change in its condition took place. The public seemed to lose interest in it, and the number of members decreased rapidly until we regret much to say it collapsed and died in 1837.

During the next dozen or more years, many new plants were introduced by florists and fruits and vegetables by horticulturists, and in 1851 a few zealous lovers of the beautiful and the useful, met together and revived or resurrected the old society. Dr. Thos. Edmundson, president; Edward Kurtz, treasurer, Saml. Feast, secretary, and nine members as managers, were the officers of this new association. Annual exhibitions were held at the Maryland Institute, and others at such other rooms as could be procured. The displays were generally very fine and much interest at first was manifested, but soon some became apathetic and causes of dissatisfaction crept in among other members; its usefulness waned, and finally, like its parent, it failed to have exhibitions and ceased to exist after 1856.

Here we may pause for a moment to mention a few causes why these so soon failed. We mention one or two reasons that were most obvious, in part

that other societies of a like character may profit by them, and avoid the rocks on which the two above referred to associations were stranded. First—Want of harmony, and indisposition of members to suffer personal sacrifices for the welfare of the whole brotherhood. And again, through neglect or proper knowledge, the appointment of judges to award premiums, who are incompetent for the proper discharge of the duties assigned them, either through ignorance of their duties or who are incapable of diverting themselves of prejudice against or favor for individual exhibitors. Men are often called on to decide nice questions of merit between contesting articles and lose sight of the articles in their prejudice or regard for the exhibitor. These things too often occur at the present day. Where such is the case, justice is denied an exhibitor and he becomes an active enemy of the society. One discontent, if he has reason for it, makes many and the society falls into disrepute, and once going backward soon comes to an end.

Another long period of eighteen years followed, while the cause of horticulture in Maryland laid dormant, so far as any public organism was concerned to bring forward its claims, and enlist by the power of united sentiment, general sympathy and feeling in its behalf. It is true, during that time the long and unhappy sectional struggle was going on and upheaving the very foundation of social life in this country.

During this long interval, fortunately horticulture was growing in magnitude of interest all over the country, and especially fostered by the skill and enterprise of individual horticulturists in the country and professional florists in the town.

In 1873, a few of the older professionals in the business and Mr. Ezra Whitman talked over the matter, and agreed that a horticultural society ought to be established. The MARYLAND FARMER, of which Mr. E. Whitman was proprietor and of which he is still publisher and editor, called public attention to the matter in the December number.

The January number of the MARYLAND FARMER for 1874, contained the following call:

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

"A meeting of all those favorable to the organization of a State Horticultural Society will be held at Raine's Hall, corner of Baltimore and Post-Office Avenue, on Thursday, January 15th, 1874, at 12 noon.

All who take an interest in Horticulture, are earnestly invited to be present on the occasion. A number of prominent gentlemen in the State

have already expressed their intention of attending the same.

E. WHITMAN,

Publisher Maryland Farmer.

☞ The Maryland Press will be kind enough to notice the above."

In pursuance of this call there was a large meeting of highly respectable and influential gentlemen from different portions of the State and from Baltimore city. Mr. E. Whitman, presided, at this meeting. At this meeting the necessary steps were taken to have an organized society at an adjourned meeting.

At the meeting of the Society held on the 23rd of January, 1874, according to adjournment a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Mr. W. T. Walters was elected president; T. C. Dorsey, secretary; R. W. L. Rasin, treasurer, and C. T. Snow, corresponding secretary. The following gentlemen were elected as the executive committee: W. D. Brackenridge, John Feast, A. Hoen, Henry Taylor, Louis McLean, Hon. Geo. W. Dobbin, Henry James, J. D. Oakland and Andrew Black. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Walters declined and Mr. Ezra Whitman was elected president, and three vice-presidents from Baltimore city, four from the State at large and one from each county. This new society under the auspices of a very favoring public and strenuous efforts of the president, other officers and a working committee of managers consisting of nine members, the society held its first meeting at Lehman's hall. This was the most splendid flower, fruit and vegetable show ever held in Baltimore and was very largely attended. The receipts were in excess of all expenses, besides the many and liberal premiums paid.

This flourishing society inspired a new life into the horticulture of the whole State and particularly infused a spirit of rivalry among all classes of people in the city of Baltimore and its surroundings, in regard to flowers and the adornments of the dwellings and grounds of the rich and the poor until every house had its flower-garden, little or big, and plants in flower seemed to bloom in every house in winter either in conservatories or on window ledges. The consequence resulted in the society having a fine floral show every month in the year with a creditable display, each time, of such fruits and vegetables as were in season, the exhibitors coming from various sections of the State.

The second annual meeting of the society took place at the armory of the fifth regiment on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of September, 1875. This was a splendid exhibition and attended by great crowds both in the day and at night during the

entire time. There were superior plants from Johns Hopkins University grounds, U.S. Botanical Gardens and Experimental Gardens of Agricultural Department of Washington, besides the great floral displays of our florists, professional and amateur, of Baltimore and its suburbs, and also fruits and vegetables from gardeners and private gentlemen in various parts of the State. It was a great triumph.

At the election of officers, Mr. Whitman resigned as president, and Mr. Wm. H. Perot was elected in his place. Mr. Wm. B. Sands was elected in place of Mr. Dorsey as secretary, and some few other changes made in the other offices of executive committee and vice-presidents.

The third annual exhibition was held in connection with the United States Pomological Society which held its exhibition this year—1876—in Baltimore. A larger space was required for the union of the two, and temporary wings or side addition to the armory of the Fifth Regiment was built to afford sufficient space for the display of the plants, &c., and the crowds of people that were expected. This large addition was built up over the streets so that the travel should not be impeded and the floor of the improvised addition be on a level with the great drill hall of the armory. The committee in charge deserve great credit for the manner in which they discharged the important duties imposed on them. The united exhibit proved a very satisfactory one. Strangers were well pleased.

During the exhibition the two societies accepted an invitation from the late lamented Edward Wilkens to visit his home on the Eastern Shore that our visiting friends from other States might see his extensive orchards. On reaching his wharf on Chester river, along the borders of which his families, the party received a cordial welcome, and conveyed in wagons, carriages and other vehicles over his extensive grounds numbering several hundred acres covered with peach and pear trees all in fine health and bearing, showing the best of cultivation. The strangers—visitors pronounced the exhibit exceeded anything they had ever seen. This proved that Maryland is equal to any other State as a fruit producing State, if not superior in some important requisites.

After a general survey, all returned to the mansion and partook of the sumptuous banquet prepared for them. A few hours spent in pleasant interchange of views and jovial, I may say, hilarious enjoyment, the whole party left for Baltimore, delighted with all they had experienced and impressed with the generous hospitality of Col. Wilkens and his extensive knowledge and practical success

in fruit culture. This visit made a deeply favorable impression on the thoughtful horticulturists from the North and the West, as to the advantages of Maryland as a fruit growing State.

It may not be out of place here to say that Col. Wilkens had then 15,000 bearing fruit trees of the best varieties. To prevent *blight* he used very largely lime with muriate potash and bone-dust, these he found had dened the wood and gave color to the fruit. He recommended the cultivation of the ground *only in the fall*. That noble horticulturist, Col. Wilkens, took great pride on that occasion to show his richly carved staircase, made of the wood of peach trees, he purchased from the writer, as the beginning trees of his future extensive orchard and presented to the writer a beautiful cane made of the wood as a memorial of that transaction which led to his becoming the leading, at that time, peach producer in Eastern Maryland or perhaps in the world. This cane we value under the circumstances and for its historic commemorations very highly. The trees, of which the beautiful stairway was built and the wood of which furnished the canes that we distributed to a few on that day, were grown by the author of this writing, and he feels proud that from his early efforts have sprung the immensity of the fruit business of Eastern Maryland.

District of Columbia Horticultural Society.

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR.

During the fourth week of September, 1880,—five days—the District of Columbia Horticultural Society held its first annual exhibition at Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.; it was the most splendid show of the kind ever seen in this city.—The display of flowers, fruits, vegetables and green-house plants was large and fine, including ferns and shrubs. As usual, John Saul, our president, led off with the best show of cut flowers, rare foliage plants, grapes, and over one hundred varieties of pears.—J. H. Small showed rare plants and beautiful floral designs. David I. Saunders, fine geraniums and other choice plants. George Glorius, rare plants and cut flowers. William Wolter, handsome rustic stands filled with fine plants and climbers.

J. T. C. Clark, the treasurer, rare plants, grapes and English walnuts. Thomas W. Fowler, elegant foliage and other plants, including splendid begonias and colius.

Mrs. Harriet N. Nute, exhibited a very handsome Wardian Ferney filled with beautiful plants; also a fine collection of cut roses. Mrs. Douglass

Moore, handsome seedling peaches. Mrs. Walker, fine peaches. Mrs. Elliot, peaches.

W. Gillingham, the secretary, made a splendid display of apples and pears; also ten branches from the Native Oaks, of Fairfax co., Va. Dr. Dovillier, fine large seedling peaches. J. K. Edwards, large Duchess pears.

From the Insane Asylum Dr. Godding made a handsome display of various grapes, with stems sealed, air-tight, in bottles of water, on the French plan, to preserve them in native excellence by preventing evaporation of the juice; they included the Catawba, Delaware, Salem and others.

G. F. Needham, several varieties of grapes, and a plate of figs from his farm in Maryland; also some varieties of grapes from Massachusetts; also unfermented wine.

Professor William Saunders exhibited about a dozen varieties of most beautiful grapes sent from the vineyard of F. M. McDowell, Steuben co., N. Y., all in fine condition, including Catawba, Rachel and several of Rogers.

William Smith, Virginia, a fine show of vegetables and fruits. Rev. J. A. Buck, Rock Creek Church, several varieties of fine grapes. Father Walter, two plates of seedling peaches, very fine.

There were other exhibits, of which we did not get the names of the exhibitors; the District of Columbia Horticultural Society may justly be proud of this fair and show; and we trust they will be more liberally patronized at their next exhibition by the public of the District, who seemed not fully to appreciate the Fair. D. S. C.

Boys at Work.

ONE MAKES 160 BUSHEL'S OF CORN TO THE ACRE.

Stillman B. Allen, a wealthy merchant of Boston, but who spent his boyhood days in York county, Maine, is stimulating the boys of the present day to be successful farmers. Last spring he offered \$200 in seven prizes, one of \$100; one of \$50; and five of \$10 each, to the boys under 17 years of age who would raise the most corn on one-half an acre. A committee was appointed to measure each lot of ground, to be present at the gathering of the corn, and see it measured. Each boy was required to fill out a blank giving a full mode of cultivating and planting, and kind of seed used.

The first prize was awarded to Moses Miliken for 160 bushels per acre; next prize to David Morrell for 153 bushels; and the other five prizes to different boys for 146, 144, 142, 141 and 140 bushels.

The above is taken from that excellent paper, *The Comet*, published at Jackson Mississippi. We presume the amounts were in bushels of *shelled*

corn, otherwise our Maryland boys have put the Maine boys in the shade.

The Husbandman Elmira, N. Y., gives the following product of the labor of boys in corn raising for the premiums offered by the Elmira Farmers' Club:

	PRODUCT PER ACRE.		
	lbs.	bushels.	lbs.
Walter Harris.....	7750	110	50
Hollis A. Mills.....	4852	69	22
Michael Heller.....	4830	69	
David Heller.....	4627	66	7
James McCann.....	8970	53	50
George McCann.....	3730	52	20

These statements show that both the boys of Maine and New York are beaten far away by our Harford county boys in growing corn, as will appear by reference elsewhere in these columns to the accurate statement of products per acre of the corn grown by the boys and girls in competition for the Bond premiums.

Let it be recorded that one boy in Maryland raised on one-eighth of an acre at the rate of OVER 200 BUSHELS OF SHELLLED CORN BY WEIGHT and several other contestants were close at the mark, ranging from 180 to 198.

Superb Seedling Peaches.

We received on the 8th October, two splendid peaches of a smooth round form—yellow skin with a deep red blush—the meat rich, yellow and blood red near the stone, very juicy and fine flavor although the fruit was not ripe. It is one of the finest seedlings we ever saw. Being a very late peach and so large and delicious it should be very extensively propagated. Our friend, with whom it originated—R. D. O. Smith, Esq., of Washington city, D. C., will accept our thanks for this *surprise* present. We suggest "Smithson" as the name of this splendid peach. We give his letter which accompanied the peaches.

Col. Bowie—Dear Sir.—Enclosed I hand you two unripe seedling peaches from a tree in my ground. The tree has been in bearing some five or six years and has been until this year excessively prolific. The fruit, though not all equal to the enclosed, one of which measures $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches around, I think have averaged 9 inches circumference. When ripe it is freestone. I had one this year which measured $11\frac{1}{8}$ and intended to have sent it to you, but an accident befel it.

My wife says, these peaches are without exception the finest she has ever seen for preserving.

Truly, yours,

R. D. O. SMITH.

History of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Society met on the evening of the 19th Oct., 1858, pursuant to adjournment, President John Merryman in the chair. Reports from the various committees and the judges for awarding premiums being in order, were presented, and among them the "Annual Report of the Executive Committee," which being of unusual interest at this particular crisis in the history of the Society, it is given in full as follows:

"Agreeably to the requirements of the constitution, the Executive Committee would most respectfully submit a report of its proceedings since the last annual meeting of the Society.

The committee held its first meeting after its election on the 1st December, and immediately turned its attention to the state of the finances of the Society. The report of the committee appointed by their predecessors to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, showed a lamentable deficiency in the treasury to meet the engagements of the Society; and so little were the hopes entertained of a possibility of being able to extricate it from its difficulties, that the recommendation of the above committee to sell "all the property of the Society, including the unexpired term of the tenancy in the Show Grounds," was duly considered, and probably but for the confident expectation that assistance could be obtained from the State Legislature, would have been adopted.

The Executive Committee, however, determined to call a joint meeting of the members of the Society, and of the stockholders of the show grounds, to consult upon the means best to be adopted in the present emergency, which was accordingly held on the 12th of January last; but few of the stockholders however responded to the call, and no proposition was received from them in relation to our relinquishment of the grounds, and consequently, all hopes of relief from that source were abandoned.

The Legislature being in session, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to prepare a memorial, asking that body for an appropriation to the Society, at least to the same extent that had been extended to the Maryland Institute, whose charter had been granted some nine years preceding, and at the same time an act was passed granting to that excellent institution the sum of \$500 per annum, to aid it in sustaining its annual exhibitions of the mechanic arts. The charter of our Society was obtained the same year with that of the Institute's, but in consequence of the late period of the session in which it was introduced, we failed to receive any appropriation to aid us in our exhibitions, and the application was never renewed.

A plainer case of sheer justice to the agricultural interests of the State could not have been presented, and the committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature promptly attended

to the duty, and not only proved the justice of our claim, but also the propriety and policy thereof, from the evidences of what had been done by other States in aiding and sustaining similar associations, the beneficial effects of their operations being proved by the increased productions of the soil, and in the greater ability of the landholders consequent thereon to bear the burthens of taxation necessary for the support of their respective governments.

The result of this application is too well known. Our prayer was duly considered by the popular branch of the Legislature, and the justice of our demands was accorded to us by the adoption of an act granting to us the sum of \$4,500 (being the same amount which had been received during the past nine years by the Maryland Institute,) and a further provision of an appropriation of \$500 per annum thereafter, on the evidence being presented to the proper fiscal officers of the State, that an exhibition had been held by the Society. The bill as thus adopted was sent to the Senate, but from whatever cause it may have happened, it was not brought to a final vote until the very last night of the session, when it was defeated by a majority of three votes against it—some of the Senators voting against it from whom a different course should have been expected. The Executive Committee would recommend to the Society some formal testimonial of respect to those members of the Legislature who on this occasion showed themselves ready to stand by the interests of the farmers and planters of the State, and were willing to place them on the same footing, at least, with the mechanics and manufacturers of the city of Baltimore.

The hope of aid from this source being thus cut off, the Executive Committee determined at their meeting in March to dispose of such portions of the lumber, &c., on the ground that it was supposed could be dispensed with, and appropriate the proceeds thereof toward the payment of the debts due by the Society. They also determined on having another annual exhibition, and invited such of the active members of the society as might be considered as representing the several interests connected with our shows, to attend the meeting in May, to aid in forming the premium list for the next exhibition. The salaries of the Secretary and Marshal, and the commission of the treasurer, were reduced to half the former amount.

At the meeting in May, the committee met and arranged the premium list, as presented herewith, and fixed on the 26th October for the opening of the exhibition. This however, it appeared, after our list was published, was in the same week which had been determined on by the United States Agricultural Society for the holding of its exhibition, which is to take place this year at Richmond, and as the Virginia State Society had also arranged to hold its show at Petersburg the week following that of the United States Society, it was deemed advisable by the executive committee, to make a change in the time of holding ours, to one week earlier than had been fixed on, so that those who might wish to attend the same, would also have it in their power to visit those to be held in Virginia. This change appears to have given much satisfaction,

not only to our own people, but to our neighbors of Virginia, who will, no doubt, receive many additions to their exhibitions by the arrangement.

The executive committee deemed it proper to reduce the amount of the premiums from the standard last year, when they had been largely increased over any preceding year. The necessity of a rigid economy in this respect, as also in all other branches of the Society's operations, was called for by the unfortunate condition in which its finances were found by them, in the hope of being able to relieve it from its embarrassment if possible; and accordingly, every effort has been made to reduce the expenses of the exhibition to the lowest point consistent with a proper working of the machinery in all its parts. The executive committee is deeply anxious, for the honor of the society, that every claim justly due against it shall be liquidated at the earliest moment, and they earnestly call upon the members of the society who may now be in attendance to use their influence and exertions to aid them in their efforts.

The death of John S. Crockett, Esq., of Somerset county, one of the vice-presidents of society, having been announced to the executive committee, the vacancy was filled by the election of Dr. George R. Dennis.

A committee was appointed by the executive committee to suggest such alterations to the constitution as may be deemed necessary, we reported sundry changes, which have already been presented to the society, and are now before it for its consideration at the time designated by the constitution.

In concluding this report the executive committee would not be fulfilling their whole duty, did they not take the occasion to suggest to those who may be selected to succeed them in their duties for the coming year, the absolute necessity of some more systematic plan than has heretofore existed, relative to the management of the finances of the society. Unless this is adopted it will be utterly in vain to expect permanent prosperity in that department of its operations.

During the evening, Mr. W. D. Bowie, jr., proposed for discussion the question: "Are railroads conducive to the prosperity of agriculture?" Mr. John S. Sellman, A. A. county, made some remarks; but further discussion was postponed, as the members seemed to be unprepared to express their views upon a question of so much importance, and which required careful deliberation at that day, when railroads were looked upon more as rapid mediums for travel than useful vehicles of transportation of products. At that time this question was a dubious one as to its answer. To-day it would not be debatable, as facts illustrate railroads to be the life of trade, and one of the greatest aids to the prosperity of farming.

On the next evening, the 20th, other reports from the examining committees were made, and the amendments to the constitution, submitted

heretofore, were called up and read, as follows:

In Article III, Strike out the words, "A General Secretary, a Treasurer, a Marshal."

In Article IV, read: "The President, Vice-President, Curators and Corresponding Secretary shall constitute the executive committee, in which shall be vested all the executive power of the society, together with the entire control of its property, and the right to appoint and remove all others officers, and to fix their salaries, and to make, establish fix," &c, &c.

In same article read, "Five (instead of four) of its members shall constitute a quorum," &c.

In Article V, Strike out the paragraph commencing with, "All Subordinate Officers," &c., and insert as follows: "The President may be suspended from office by a vote of a majority of the whole number of the Executive Committee, at a meeting which may be called by any three members especially for that purpose, under notice of not less than three weeks, the object for which the meeting is called, being also stated in the notice, or at one of the regular quarterly or annual meetings, by the same vote."

In Article VIII, add at the end of the same—"The books of the Treasurer shall be at all times open to the inspection of the executive committee."

On motion, the several proposed amendments were taken up in regular order, and those to the 3d, 4th and 8th articles were adopted by the constitutional majority. The amendment to the 5th article was dissented from.

Mr. Clark, of Prince George's Co., proposed that the subject of Agricultural Education should be introduced to the meeting, no other special business being before the Society, and as he saw several gentlemen present connected with the establishment of the Agricultural College in this State, he hoped the President would call on some of them for information in regard to its prospects. The proposition of Mr. Clark was assented to, and the President called upon Chas. B. Calvert, Esq., the President of the College, to present to the Society the desired information, to which he responded in his usual forcible and convincing manner. After Mr. C. had concluded his remarks, Dr. Wharton, the Register of the College was called upon, and made an earnest appeal to the farmers of Maryland to take an interest in the establishment of this institution.

The following gentlemen appeared as delegates from their respective States, viz:—from New York State Agricultural Society, C. S. Wainright, Esq.,—from Iowa, Wm. Duane Wilson, secretary State Agricultural Society—from Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, Hon. David Taggart, President, Hon. Eli Stifar, Geo. Morrick, Wm. Frick, A. E. Knapp, Wm. Moore, Jas. Taggart, and Wm. T. Forsyth.

The society then adjourned until to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

On the evening of the 21st of October, 1858, the society met and received additional reports, and passed upon the same making some corrections. The election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, Mr. Ramsay McHenry, after a few very complimentary remarks upon

the efficiency and zeal of Mr. Merryman, nominated that gentleman for re-election, and put the vote, whereupon Mr. John Merryman was re-elected by acclamation. The other officers were elected, Mr. Merryman returned thanks in appropriate terms and the society adjourned.

Live Stock Register.

Beaux Noir.

We are indebted to Mr. Dunham for a fine cut of his Percheron horse, and thus enabled to give our readers another illustration from life of one of the best type of this remarkable breed of horses. The Percherons are destined to revolutionize our stock of farm and road horses. We want size combined with strength, activity and endurance for our carriage or road teams, which we can get by breeding our blood, or light active mares to the French ambulance horse. And we want heavy, powerful horses for drays and waggon that transport great weights. This class can be had by breeding Percherons or half bloods out of large, roomy mares of our common stock.

The Percherons are becoming very popular in the West and should not be neglected by breeders in the Middle and Southern States. Mr. Walters, of Baltimore and Mr. Ficklin of Virginia, have been and are doing for their States what Mr. Dunham, and others are doing for the West. Of the 77 lately imported by Mr. D. we hope some will be brought to this section to assist our importers above referred to, in a general dissemination of this valuable class of horses among our farmers and breeders of useful family horses. On the farms of the South a Percheron will do as much work as two small pony horses or little mules and will consume only half the food. Their activity will enable them to travel on the roads with equal speed with our ordinary light built carriage horse, and their strength will enable them to carry twice the weight of load at the same rate of speed. Such is the experience in Europe. We take them to be superior to the Cleveland bays of England for general purposes and as farm horses or horses for heavy draught superior to the famous English "cart horse."

A CURE FOR THE EPIZOOTIC.—An old veterinary surgeon of the United States army furnishes the following as a cure for the epizooty to the *New York Sun*: "Take one pound gum assafoetida, mix it with one gallon boiling water; stir the mixture constantly until the assafoetida is all dissolved. Let the mixture cool. Strain and give the horse half a pint every three hours. This will relieve the horse inside of twelve hours, and give a good appetite."

Sheep Husbandry.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM DR. J. B. KILLEBREW'S
WORK ON SHEEP FOR TENNESEE.

The Southdown lamb will attain its growth quicker, and is larger than the Merino cross, and black-face lambs are already a favorite with butchers, and in culling a lot of lambs they are invariably first taken. Yet the Merino has many advantages. Though smaller it is remarkable for vigorous health and for tenderness and juiciness of its meat, and when once tried will find many to advocate its claims. When once the breeder starts he must continue in the same direction, that is, he must continue with rams of the same breed, changing them for others as often as every other year, at least, and always selecting the best animal that can be procured. He can often do this without expense by making the change with a neighbor pursuing the same plan, thus equally benefitting both. Each year he can and should dispose of all the ram lambs, and keep the ewes. Upon this point the breeder must keep a watchful eye. There is a great difference in the value of ewes as there is of rams. None but the very pick of the lambkins should ever be allowed to breed, and then, if they prove poor, or are indifferent milkers, they should be fattened with the pen of old ewes that accumulates every season, and sent to the butcher. If he has ewe lambs enough to satisfy his wishes for breeders, he can, after the first year, sell off all the original native ewes, and thus his flock will consist of half-blood grade Southdown, or whatever cross he adopts. Each year of crossing will bring him nearer to the full stock, and when the flock has been crossed five times, they are in all respects full blooded, with this advantage, that the frequent crosses with fresh rams will have infused more life and vitality than was possessed by either before the process began. Nor should it end with the fifth, but continued *ad infinitum*, to prevent a retrograde of the flock, as there will continue to be a tendency to a relapse now and then for many years. It should be the duty and care of the farmer to watch closely any tendency to relapse, and the lambs exhibiting it should be promptly removed and consecrated to the shambles.

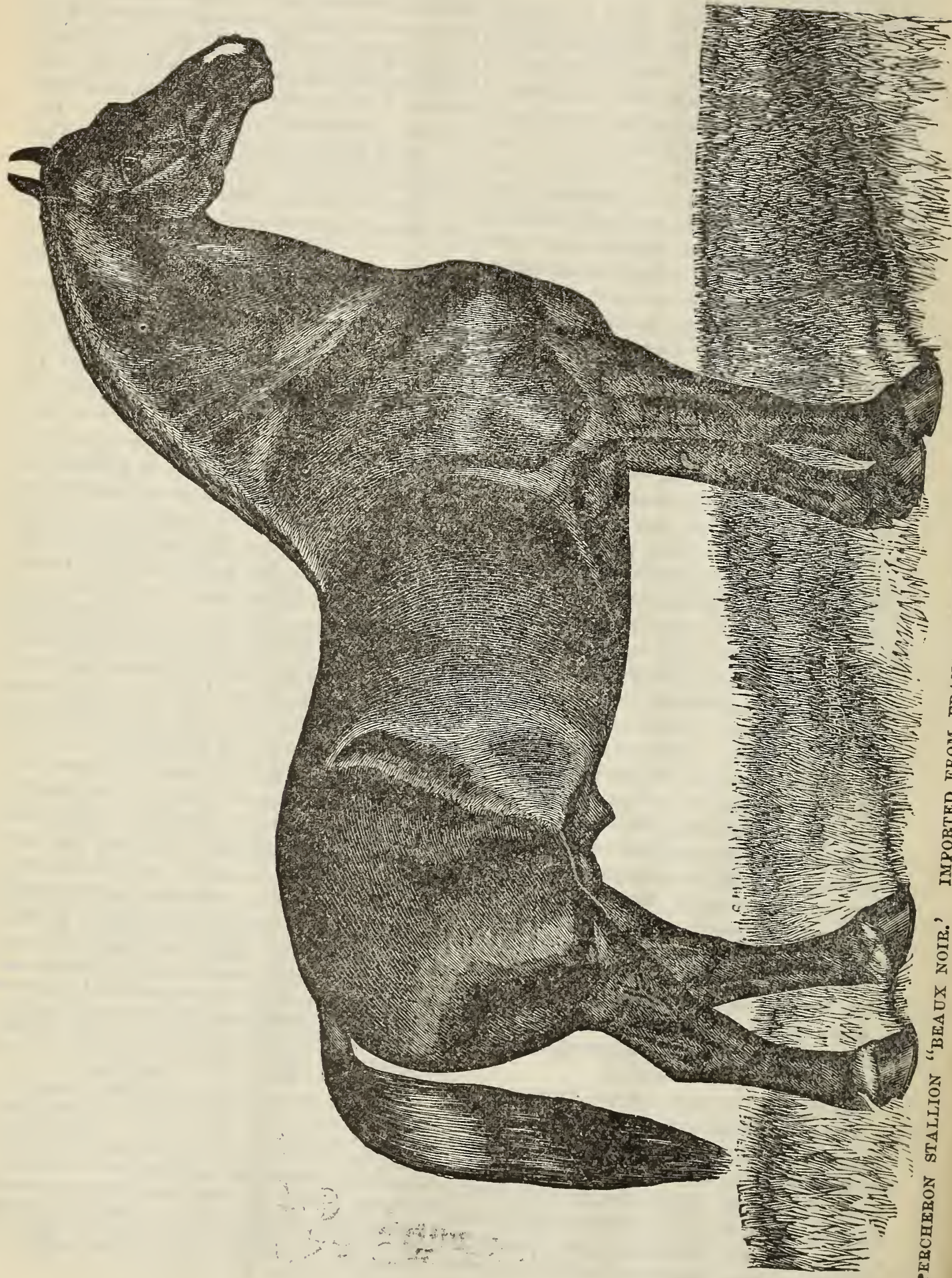
Should it be the desire of the farmer, on the contrary, to convert a flock of native ewes into long woolled sheep, the Cotswold and Leicester independent of others, present as many advantages as he may require. The same rule as for producing a carcass must be observed, only the eye, instead of being directed to the frame alone, must keep in view the character, length and texture of the wool.

Of course he must also bear in mind that the better carcass the wool is on the better will be the fleeee, so he must combine all these qualities in the ram. A very slightly broad-backed flock of ewes will soon satisfy his vision. The last named of the above species, the Shropshires, are little known in this country, being of comparatively recent origin even in England. But in the short time they have been before the country, they have attained a vast amount of popularity, chiefly on account of the prolific quality of the ewes. For the sake of those unacquainted with the breed we are induced to clip the following description of them from the *London Field*, a high authority on all subjects connected with stock raising:

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

"The Shropshire sheep, though of comparatively recent origin, are at the present widely spread and much valued. We know of no breed so prolific. The increase in all cases is to a certain extent, and often materially, influenced by the nature of the land—nourishing, or yielding, or inferior food. On an average, if the ewes are well cared for before and during the time the ram is with them, at least fifty per cent. of doublets may be looked for; and when Shropshire rams are put with long-wool ewes, the increase is much greater. On a small farm we purchase, every autumn, forty Banffshire ewes—a description of border Leicestershire, with a slight Chevoit cross—and serve them with a Shropshire ram. In 1872 thirty-six ewes produced seventy-eight lambs, all sold fat.—This season the forty ewes produced eighty-two lambs, but owing to unfavorable causes we lost ten lambs, or such portion of the same as have not been already treated with mint sauce. This prolific tendency is a point of great importance, for it is not with the Shropshires as it is with some of the larger breeds, that a fine single lamb is more esteemed than a double. The ewes are good mothers, and can do justice to their offspring; moreover, it is always profitable to assist nature by nutritious diet. Next, the Shropshire is a hardy sheep, suitable for a large range of soils, and capable of close folding, without sensible loss of size. The yield both of mutton and wool is far greater than from the Southdown, or other short wool.—Hampshires may arrive at greater weight, but they require more time. The proportion of bone and offal is greater and the wool much less."

We have no personal acquaintance with these breeds of sheep, but those having a knowledge of them commend them very highly. The character here given would commend them rather as mutton sheep than as sheep for early lambs. It is no uncommon thing to see a ewe with three lambs, and the late Hays Blackman, Esq., of Davidson county, had a ewe that raised four good lambs without any feeding except that obtained from her udder.



PERCHERON STALLION "BEAUX NOIR."

IMPORTED FROM FRANCE, WITH 77 OTHERS, AUGUST, 1880, BY M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE
DUPAGE CO., ILL.

Hereford Cattle.

A. B. ALLEN.

Owing to their large size, fine points, good form, quick feeding, early maturity, hardiness, and the excellent quality of their beef, quite a boom has sprung up latterly for these cattle, particularly for stocking our great Western plains. The importations of Herefords from England thus far this year, I believe, number fully 200 head, or possibly more, all of which have gone to the Western States and Territories for breeding purposes exclusively.

The first Hereford importation into the United States, so far as I can learn, was made in the year 1816 or 17, by the distinguished Kentucky statesman, the Hon. Henry Clay, and kept on his farm at Ashland, near Lexington. Soon after this, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the English navy, sent a Hereford bull, and possibly a cow or two, to his friends in Massachusetts. I hear of no other importations till 1840, when upwards of 20 were brought to Albany, New York, from which place their produce went to other parts of the State and the West. A large herd was kept for some time, and may still be, on a farm at the head of Otsego Lake: but they did not find much general favor for some time among our cattle breeders; not because they were wanting in merit, but owing to the greater fancy for Short-horns, which took precedence at once over all other breeds, and will probably still continue to do so. Other small importations continued to follow from time to time in the United States, but in larger numbers in Canada.

In the past century the Herefords were usually of a dark-red color, approaching sometimes almost to a brown. Among them, now and then, was a gray or roan, or a pure white with red ears. Now the fashionable color is a yellowish to a deep mahogany red with white or brackled face, a line back, and white sometimes down the neck, on the chest, and under the belly. The horns are long, usually standing out straight from the sides of the head of bulls, but with cows, and more especially with bullocks, they take a lofty, upturned form, which gives the animals a very noble appearance.

The modern change in color of the Herefords some attribute to a stolen Short-horn cross, which may probably be the case in a few instances; but I should think it may be derived from crossing those of a white and roan color on the dark-reds, which would easily make the present difference of colors. I much prefer those of the yellow or golden red mingled with some white; for I have found such more compact in form, with finer, softer hair and better handlers. They are said also

to mature a little the earlier, are more easily kept, and are quicker feeders. The cows also of this color are better milkers than the dark-reds. The English breeders have not cultivated the milking quality to any extent, being satisfied if a cow can bring up her own calf. At the West this is rather an advantage, as the calf is usually allowed to run with the cow till she weans it herself when it is five to seven months old, according to circumstances. The same practice used to be followed in Ohio and adjacent States formerly with the Short-horn cows, and as many of these were great milkers, and the calves did not suck all they made till pretty well grown, it gave the cows great pain to retain a part, and often ruined their bags and some of their teats.

The Herefords excel in the brisket and loin, two important points in all animals destined for the butcher; but they are apt to drop from the huckle-bones to the tail, and here and in the hind-quarters, they are not generally nearly equal to the Short-horns. Their breeders aware of this for some time past, have been endeavoring to improve them in these points, in which I heartily wish them success.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Fine-Wool Sheep.

Though several varieties of fine-wool sheep are cultivated in the United States, it is seldom that any other than the American Merino will be found on exhibition. A few French sheep are owned in the "States," and a goodly number on the Pacific slope. The French Merino has more size though less hardiness, than the improved Spanish type, christened, "American Merino." The Silesian Merino will be occasionally met with. These differ from the other varieties of fine-wools in the absence of wrinkles—especially observable in the rams—and a longer, though less dense fleece. They are sometimes called Delaine Merinos, their wool being adapted to the manufacture of goods bearing that name.

"The little, greasy Merinos," as they are sometimes derisively termed, though possessing fewer attractions to the eye of the casual observer than most other breeds of sheep, are the backbone of the wool-growing industry of more than one nation. They, with their crosses, yield a large majority of the wool, and fully half the mutton, consumed in the United States. They are the sheet anchor of Australian and South American sheep husbandry. Let him who doubts their merits as wool producers carefully lay open the uninviting exterior of the fleece, and feast his eyes upon the lustrous fibres therein hidden, and

then, if he can repress his admiration for the humble bearer of the "golden fleece." The males of all the fine-wool varieties have heavy, spiral-shaped horns, projecting from the side of the forehead, which they can use to advantage by way of defense or attack.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Hereford Cattle in Demand.

In reply to our enquiry as to the price, &c., of a Hereford bull calf, Dr. De Coursey, writes:

"I regret I cannot supply your demand this summer. I contracted, upon satisfactory terms, with Messrs. Price & Jenks, of Nebraska, to deliver to their order all my bull calves of this season.

"These gentlemen are extensively engaged in breeding cattle on their Range, near Fort Robinson, and they inform me that after long experience in the business, they find the Herefords the best cattle they can use for the purpose of producing beef of first quality. They also find them very hardy, docile and—tractable—qualities very desirable in that wild region.

"In the *Country Gentlemen* of September 23rd, you will find a letter from the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, a noted breeder, of Canada, saying that after having tried other breeds, he has gone back to Herefords, and has recently made quite an extensive importation of Hereford cattle and Shropshire-down sheep, for his "Hill-hurst" breeding farm. From the numerous applications I receive, and from other sources of information, I observe these two classes of animals to be rapidly growing in public estimation. Very respectfully yours,

WM. H. DE COURSEY.

Short-Horn Cattle.

The leading class in the cattle shows throughout the entire country will be, with very rare exceptions, the Short-horn. This is an English breed, originating in the valley of the Tees, and at one time called Teeswater cattle. They are also sometimes called Durhams, from the county in which they are extensively bred. They have long been famed for excellence as both beef and milk producers, but it must be confessed that the practices of modern breeders have been such as to seriously impair the reputation of the breed for the latter purpose. As a class, however, they are still good milkers, and for the production of good beef, under a system of liberal feeding, it is doubtful if they have any equals. They attain a greater size than any other breed, and with rich pasturage and high feeding mature very early and make

most excellent beef. In color they are all red, red with white spots, roan or pure white. They have been more generally disseminated in the country and throughout the world than any other of the improved breeds.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Holstein Cattle.

This is a dairy breed, larger and coarser than the Ayrshires; and while it is claimed for them that they are superior to the Ayrshires as deep milkers, it is also claimed that they are better adapted to the production of beef, and hence a better cow for either the dairyman or the general farmer. Those imported to this country have generally been quite uniform in color—black and white spotted, or "listed"—but there is a difference of opinion upon the color question, some writers claiming that they are of all colors. They are rather coarse and bony in appearance, are large, strong growers, and unquestionably deep milkers. They come from North Holland; and it is claimed by some writers that this breed translated to the North of England, formed the basis for the more modern Short-horn. As dairy cattle they undoubtedly possess great merit.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Stock on Public Highways.

P. H. Keck, a prominent lawyer in Monongalia county, in a published notice to the owners of stock which is permitted to run upon the highway on his lands, thus states the law as it applies to roads: "The land of said road bed and banks belongs to me, subject only to the easement, or the right of the public to travel the road alone, or with their stock. It is a duty of owners of cattle or other live stock to keep them enclosed on their own lands at all times, and at their peril, not the duty of others to fence out other people's stock even along a public highway, unless when such stock is lawfully on such highway, and they are not lawfully there when turned or permitted to run there to feed or graze." We believe the decisions of the courts in test cases sustain this view of the law, except where special statute intervenes. The public have no title in the "road bed and banks," except for the right of way. The notion that people generally have a right to make truck patches and pastures on the lands condemned for highways, or set up groceries or shops at the cross-roads is a popular mistake. For all purposes, except lawful travel, these lands belong to the farms through which public roads pass.—*Parkersburg Journal*.

THE DAIRY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Working Butter.

In many sections the manufacture of the fall butter has commenced among the dairymen, and as quite a large proportion of this production is to find its way to the market for winter butter, any advice or suggestions which may enable the average farmer to increase the quality of his make, and thus add to his value received in money first, it is opportune, and if it causes one person to make an attempt to better their butter, the entering wedge of progress has made its mark and good results may be confidently looked for in the future.

Taken in the aggregate, but little of the great mass of butter is sold for "gilt-edged," in fact it is only a very few, who, out of their immense wealth thus consent to pay double and treble prices for butter which is scarcely, if at all, better than the best grades, save the package, which is in fact the cause of the increased price rather than the great superiority of the brand, and many a maker who sells part of his butter for a dollar, or less, per pound wisely keeps back another fact from the public, that the over plus which a fully supplied market did not want as gilt-edged, was sold for a reduced price, so that the want of the day is not to supply a market that has as many "gilt-edged" producers as can dispose of their butter at fancy prices, but to give the consumers a prime, uniform grade butter, possessed of good keeping quality, of undisputed flavor.

There is not a reader of this journal but has had the question of setting milk laid before them and all its details explained: a room with limited light, perfect ventilation, a supply of moist air, freed from odors, and cleanliness observed to the point of absolute distraction, things that have half way ground about them, but from the churn to the package is a space that has many an error lurking that detracts as often from the keeping qualities of butter as in the setting of the milk and raising of the cream.

In the working of butter is a manipulation that requires the utmost skill, for over-working destroys the grain of the product, and any notion of the "worker" that produces grinding or rubbing, should be avoided, and to detect this and correct it takes a quick eye and steady hand. The chief purpose of working butter is to solidify it, and at the same time expel the remaining buttermilk and thoroughly diffuse the salt through the mass, and this last should be done with as little mixing as will exactly accomplish the requirement, for the grain of the

salt cutting the globules of the butter, injures the grain of the latter, and the butter becomes waxy.

The butter should never exceed a temperature of 60 degrees, when worked as a higher point causes the butter to gravitate towards stickiness, and when worked at a too low a point, the butter becomes mealy and the texture is destroyed.

If at the last working there is additional salt required, care must be taken that the butter has not become dry, so that it will not be dissolved, and many dairymen throw a few quarts of water into the "worker" at this stage to aid in dissolving the salt, and carry with it the particles of buttermilk that have remained over from the previous working.

There is a mistaken notion in regard to salt adding to the keeping quality of butter, the truth being that salt preserves the different substances occupying the inter-spaces between the globules of butter, for it is a fact that no chemical union ever takes place between the butter and the salt, and the long keeping Danish butter perfectly worked, but never receiving a particle of salt, proves the latter is not so far as it relates to the keeping of butter a preservative agent, and that no amount of salt will keep butter, unless certain rules are observed, and requirements met. The papers teem with notices of butter preservatives and inventions to keep butter indefinitely, but it is probably a long time before any of them will come into general use; and for years to come the long keeping butter will be found to be an article made from cream, where perfect cleanliness was observed in obtaining it and the butter churned and put into the packages under a system of rules relating to age of cream, temperature and working.

Western Reserve, Ohio, }
October, 1880. }

JOHN GOULD.

[We are obliged to our esteemed correspondent for this and previous excellent articles on the subject of the dairy, and shall be pleased to have, as often as his convenience will allow, effusions from his prolific pen, guided, as it always is, by sound judgment and practical experience.—EDS. MD. FAR.]

HOMING PIGEONS.—The carrier pigeons belonging in Baltimore were let loose from the National fair grounds, Washington, D. C., 15th October, for a flight home. The pigeon Hancock, owned by Mr. H. F. Whitman, won the match in fifty-nine minutes, and Garfield, owned by G. L. Golden, made the distance in sixty and a-half minutes. The pigeon Weaver, owned by F. L. Hooper, landed on the roof.

MARYLAND FARMER,

A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN,

Editor.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

141 West Pratt Street

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 1, 1880.

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One dollar per annum, in advance.

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TO ADVERTISERS

The large circulation of the Maryland Farmer makes it one of the best mediums for advertisers of all classes. Its circulation will be largely increased by our reduction in the Subscription Price, and hence add to its advantages as a medium for advertisers. The terms of advertising will remain as heretofore.

The Maryland Farmer will be read this year by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory.

☞ We call attention to our Reduction in Price of Subscription.

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One Copy, one year in advance,	\$ 1 00
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" " 20	15 00
" " 50	35 00
" " 100	60 00

Subscription Price for One Year, if not paid in advance, will be at the old rate, \$1 50 per year, and positively no deduction.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

For those who may Canvass for New Subscribers.

Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers, at \$1.00, will receive the world-renowned Howe Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements. Value, \$50.00.

Any person who sends us 80 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive 1 Young America Corn and Cob Mill, worth \$40.00.

Any person who sends us 50 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive 1 of the celebrated Wheat Fans, which has taken nearly 200 premiums. Value, \$28.00.

Any person who sends us 25 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Roland Plow. Value, \$12.00.

Any person who sends us 15 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Farm Bell. Value, \$6.00.

Any person who sends us 12 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Remington Iroquois Revolver, full plated, Ivory. Value, \$4 00.

Any person who sends us 6 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Nickel-Plated Revolver, Long Fluted Cylinder. Value \$2.50.

THESE ARTICLES WE WARRANT TO BE FIRST-CLASS.

☞ It will not be necessary to secure the subscribers all at one time. For instance, if any one wants the Mill we offer for 80 new subscribers, he can send the names in any number he chooses, and we will allow him a whole year to finish the club.

☞ COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

☞ Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

THE MARYLAND FARMER FOR 1881.

As the labors of the year 1880 are about to close we hope our readers and the patrons of Agriculture will pardon us for calling their attention to the propriety of renewing their subscriptions and sending to us an additional number of subscribers. We shall make "Excelsior" our motto and in the future, as in the past, all we ask is to be "judged by our works."

We have heretofore labored for the good of the great cause and feel satisfied that we have evinced not only our zeal, but have largely contributed to the advance of Agriculture in this and other States of the Union. With these facts—a large corps of practical and able writers, a neat dress, the low price of the journal and a mass of valuable original matter each month, we confidently look to the farmers of the country to swell our already large list of subscribers to an extent equalling that of any of the best daily political papers in the State. With a little effort on the part of a few zealous friends in each neighborhood this can be done, and we call on our friends to make this effort that their interest as well as ours may be served at the same time. The more we are aided the more we will be able to do and cheerfully will do, for the general good of all engaged in Agriculture and its kindred pursuits.

Our advertising columns speak for themselves and show how greatly the MARYLAND FARMER is esteemed as an advertising medium by mechanics and merchants. Fortunes have been, and are daily, made by advertising. Let then *our farmers* advertise more, which would increase the circulation of our journal in and out of the State, and bring to them customers in whom they would find their gains, by the help they had extended, by their advertisements, to their special paper, THE MARYLAND FARMER.

NOTICE.—We do hope the subscribers who are in arrears for the MARYLAND FARMER will, without further delay, remit to us immediately the amount of bills sent out to them in our July number.

SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER, Richmond Va. Subscription \$2 00 a year We will furnish this excellent and popular Agricultural Journal, with our paper one year for \$2.50. Every farmer should have it.

The Baltimore 150th Anniversary or Sesqui-Centennial.

It would be gratifying to us to express our jubilant feelings in many words on the great occasion of the 150th birthday of our young and prosperous city, but we are sure that the daily papers, the rural journals of the country and the great host of visitors who came day after day in immense battalions, have already fully described to such of our readers as were not here to see for themselves, the wonders and the unprecedented sights that the citizens prepared for the memorable occasion. We need merely say that it exceeded our expectations. The splendid exhibitions lasted over a whole week, blessed by a kind Providence with the loveliest weather—bright days and splendid moonlight nights. The city was dressed as a bride from top to toe in the most dazzling robes and bedecked as no other city ever was, so universally from castle down to cot, with glare and glitter, and bright colors and banners of every nation and clime and lights and transparencies that made the bright full moon pale, as if giving place to the effulgence of the rays of a summer noon-day sun. All was animation, joy and gladness on the part of a great population fraternizing with the 350,000 kinsmen and friends and strangers from long distances, who had come to swell the great ovation of a mighty city on the sea board that had in the short space of a century and a half made herself the gate-way for the illimitable products of the West and South to the Atlantic, on whose bosom commerce wafts her argosies to the old worlds of Europe, Asia and Africa.

There were two very pleasant conclusions we came to, while enjoying these great festivities.—First, that on the eve of the great and most exciting crisis of a national election for President of this confederated union of mighty States, when political excitement ran riot in almost every bosom in the land, there was in Baltimore by a tacit consent—no understanding formally—a positive, universal, unanimous laying down on the altar of patriotism all political enmity—religious strife or sectional or social prejudice. There was a general fraternity and good fellowship among all classes for the honor and credit of the city. Secondly, every man seemed to vie with his neighbor in the effort to adorn his premises and to show substantial hospitality and a generous welcome to visitors from abroad. There were many notable examples of liberal entertainment by individuals and mercantile partnerships, among these we may be allowed, as we were among the guests one day, to mention the elegant refreshments and variety of delicacies that were from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M.

daily served up at the large warehouse of the Baltimore Plow Company, E. B. Whitman, President, on Charles street, to all friends, customers and strangers who chose to call and partake. Here each day one could enjoy the good cheer presented by courteous attendants in so kind and genial a manner that a visitor found it hard to get away or withstand the temptation of calling again. These hospitalities lasted the entire week. Baltimore covered herself with glory and her people may be proud of the glorious celebration of her Sesqui-Centennial which clearly showed the rapid progress of the city from 1730 to 1880. Though we shall not live to see her two hundredth anniversary, yet we sincerely hope she may go on to prosper until she fulfils what we believe to be her destiny—that of being the grandest and most important city on the Atlantic slope, reposing on the borders of the most splendid Bay in the world.

Harford County Agricultural Fair.

We hear was as successful as it deserved to be and that is saying a great deal. These fairs at Bel-Air are always remarkably pleasant and largely attended. The people of that county take great interest in all that concerns agriculture and look with pride upon the annual fair as if it were each individual's property. This is the secret of the great success of this Society. We received a complimentary ticket of admission and much regretted that we could not avail ourselves of it, but unfortunately, it was held the same week of the Baltimore Sesqui-Centennial.

One of the most interesting spectacles at this Fair was on the last day when an immense crowd was assembled. At 11 A. M. the prizes offered by the late J. W. Bond, for the best crops of corn on an eighth of acre, by Harford county boys, were awarded. The boys assembled in front of the judges' stand, and were addressed by Mr. James M. Street, secretary of the agricultural society, who eulogized the young farmer boys for showing to the world the advantages of the soil of Harford county, especially in corn raising. He then introduced Mr. James H. Bond, who addressed the boys, complimenting them for the energy they had employed, and giving them some excellent advice.

Mr. Street then awarded the prizes as follows: First prize, \$100 in gold, to Adam Horn, amount raised on the one-eighth of an acre 1,626 lbs., averaging 40¾ barrels to the acre, being the largest yield recorded in the country; second prize, A. A. Wilson, \$50 in gold amount raised 1,604½ lbs.; third prize, Chadwick Robinson, amount raised 1,588 lbs., prize \$25 in gold; fourth prize, D. W.

Gladden, amount raised 1,531½ lbs., prize \$15 in gold; fifth prize, Lewis Dehm, amount raised 1,524 lbs., prize \$10 in gold.

Here is an evidence of what can be done with proper industry and expenditure of manure, to increase the yield of our cereal crops. If the boys and girls of Harford can obtain such wonderful and heretofore unequalled results, why cannot the adult farmers all over the State upon large areas approximate the same, and increase the general average per acre in the crops of the State?

We are glad to record that the amount of receipts from all sources, at this Fair this year was \$5,229—enough to pay premiums and all expenses and leave \$500 in the treasury as a nest egg for next year's operations. A waggish friend remarked to us, "no wonder the people of Harford were very indignant at the idea of the Baltimore celebration not being postponed during their Fair week."

A KIND REMINDER TO OUR BRETHREN OF THE MARYLAND PRESS.—We are at all times flattered by our friends taking paragraphs or articles from our paper, but we hope we are not wrong in reminding them that it is but simple justice to us when they extract from our columns to give us credit as they do to others. We have before us in one mail two instances, one an upper county paper and one a lower county journal, both excellent papers, copying editorial articles from us and giving no credit. Gentlemen be pleased to do us justice in future. It is always a pleasure to us to credit our neighbors with whatever of theirs we may borrow.

HARFORD COUNTY TOMATOES AT THE PENNSYLVANIA FAIR—Mr. S. N. Hyde, of Boothby Hill, exhibited some of his famous tomatoes at the Pennsylvania State Fair, Philadelphia recently, where they attracted much attention. His exhibit included a frame of trellis work four feet square completely covered by a fine tomato vine. Nearly fifty tomatoes of unusually large dimensions hung around the wood work, one of the number measuring fourteen inches around and weighing two and a half pounds. This was a specimen of the production of a field which gives 600 bushels to the acre. Near by were several plates of monster tomatoes, comprising a magnificent exhibit of Golden Trophies, which in color resembled a lemon.

THERE are now produced from Indian corn millions of pounds of starch and glucose annually, of which a large quantity is exported. These substances carry away no mineral fertilizers; they come entirely from the atmosphere.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE MARYLAND FARMER FOR 1881.

To every new subscriber who pays \$1.00 in advance we offer 25 cents worth of Vicks' celebrated Flower Seeds or at his option, Kendall's Book on the Horse, price 25 cents. This offer is extended to every person who pays up before the 1st day of February his arrears and renews his subscription.

LIQUID MANURE FOR TOBACCO PLANTS.—Mr. E. G. Parrie reports on 29th September, that his plan spoken of in the FARMER for August, to grow plants by liquid manure, succeeded well. The plants grew well and the bed 18 feet by 8 feet only, at three drawings furnished him with 17,000 plants—which now have reached fine size and ready to house—some already in the house. There was a slight error in our statement—he only gave the bed *three* good dressings of the liquid manure one time in four days. If the bed had needed water afterwards he would have used pure water to keep the plants growing.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—We refer our readers with pleasure to the letters of our correspondents from England and Russia and other portions of Europe, as they appear in our columns, containing as they do, much that is instructive and highly interesting to our farming community. We are glad to hear that they are looked for by many of our readers with eagerness and esteemed a pleasant feature of our magazine.

A NATURAL TOBACCO POUCH OR HORTICULTURAL CURIOSITY.—Our friend Col. Alexander, showed us last month a curious leaf of tobacco which Mr. Geo. W. Zimmerman of A. A. County had left in the office of Messrs. Herbert & Hairston of this city. It was a fine large leaf, which had united the outward edges of the two sides of the leaf from where it joined the stalk, for one third the length of the leaf, and then spreading out into an ordinary leaf—thus forming a perfect cup which was water tight and could hold near a pint of water—can any naturalist explain the *quo modo* by which this was affected, the edges alone uniting without a seam, and thus forming this pouch—a *natural tobacco pouch*?

Application of Lime for Wheat.

Lime is necessary for wheat, and the measures of the benefit to be derived will depend on the condition of the soil. If there is an abundance of lime in the soil, an application of lime will not be profitable. But if the land has been cropped for several years, there is almost certain to be a deficiency of lime, and in that case an application of lime will pay. Lime is most profitable on those soils which contain the greatest abundance of plant food. This may be either light or heavy soil. Other things being equal, probably the heavy soil will show the best results from lime.—The quantity to be applied may vary all the way from ten bushels to one hundred bushels to the acre. From thirty to fifty bushels is a good quantity to begin with. It should be sown after the last harrowing, as it has a tendency to sink in the soil and get below the roots. Therefore, it should be kept on the surface. Lime is the cheapest means of bringing up land to a state of fertility, considered in a financial view, but time is gained by the application of superphosphates, which will have the same effect in one-half the time that will be required for the lime to act.—*Exchange*.

TRIUMPH OF THE VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—The Victor Double Huller Clover Machine excelled the Bindsell, Monitor, Jr. and Ashland Clover Hullers, on every point in the great national Clover Huller trial, at Toledo, Ohio Fair, on September 16 and 17, 1880.

This successful machine is manufactured by the Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company. We take pride in reading this triumph of Maryland mechanical skill and regret that want of space forbids the insertion of the report of the committee setting forth the result or details of the contest between these Clover Hulling machines.

VICK'S FLOWER SEEDS can be had at this office at his regular prices. No word from us can add to Mr. Vick's national reputation as a florist, a journalist or a pains-taking dealer in flowers and seeds. He is known to all our readers, for his name has become a household word in this country. Any person finding it more convenient to visit us or to write to us, than addressing Mr. Vick, will find their wants supplied at the shortest notice.—We do this as an accommodation to our friends. See our offer of special Premiums in another column.

A chestnut tree on Colonel John Carroll Walsh's farm, in Harford county, has borne this year about half a bushel of chestnuts, each one of which consists of three chestnuts joined in one.

The Poultry House.

An Artificial Henner.

W. C. Baker, of Cresshill, N. J., is the largest artificial poultry raiser in the world, and after spending \$80,000 in experiment and getting established, now has a gross income of \$80,000 a year, and will raise 250,000 young chickens during 1880. He is enlarging his accommodations to keep 3,500 laying hens of the best varieties, but still has to buy eggs. Both hens and chicks are housed and reared in luxurious systematic style, the hatching being done in two incubating chambers capable of holding 8,000 eggs each, in tiers of shallow drawers where they are warmed by gas made on the place, and turned daily by women in attendance. The young chick is taken to the brooding-house some hours after it is hatched, where it is kept till three weeks old, and creeps under a hen-mother of hollow zinc, filled with hot water, and lined on the under side with blanketing. After three weeks the lusty young fowl is put among the laying hens or in the cramming-house, where each one is confined in a small box and stuffed for two or three weeks till ready for market. Mr. Baker can now fatten 50,000 a year.—*Exchange.*

Sulphur for Animals.

If taken internally with their food, sulphur will almost invariably keep all kinds of animals free from lice. We have made a practice for years past of giving a heaping teaspoonful once a week in the food of each of our cows, and the same quantity to about every ten hens in our flock and they have never been troubled with lice on them. It may be given in the same proportion as to size when required in the food of poultry, pigs and sheep. Sulphur is a mild cathartic when desired for this purpose, and in small doses seems to have a general beneficial effect on the animal system, something like salt, though, of course, not of that nature.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE TRAINING OF CARRIER PIGEONS is coming into vogue again, and some remarkable flights have been lately. Here is the latest instance: On August 30, Mr. William Verringer, the Jersey City Heights bird fancier, sent from his loft four carrier pigeons to Indianapolis. They were received there and liberated at 6.30 A. M., September 5, and one of them reached Mr. Verringer's loft at 7.20 A. M. Sunday. The distance is 630 miles in an air-line, and to have made this flight in the face of the severe winds and storms that have prevailed part of the time is justly considered remarkable by the bird fanciers.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

CELERY SALAD.—Two boiled eggs, one raw egg, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, or one of oil, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one half-teaspoonful of pepper, one half-teaspoonful of vinegar; rub the yolks of eggs smooth, then add the oil, etc., the vinegar last. Cut the celery into pieces half an inch long; salt all in a cool place. Just before serving sprinkle a little salt and pepper, then pour over the dressing. If you have any cold fowl, chicken or turkey left from dinner, chop it up and mix it with some of the above—equal proportions of both—and it will make a delicious salad or a few oysters left in the tureen will be a great addition to the celery salad.

SAUCE FOR WILD FOWL.—As the wild fowl season is approaching it may be a charity, considering the horrid concoctions often served up with such birds, to give the excellent recipe for sauce published by Mr. Hayward in his admirable and interesting essay on the "Art of Dining." One salt-spoon of cayenne, one desert spoon of lemon juice, one desert-spoon of pounded sugar, two desert-spoons of harvey and one of port wine. To be well mixed, heated and poured over the bird, it having been previously sliced in several places, so that the sauce may mix with its own gravy. The bird to be put in the dish without anything.—*London Truth.*

DEVILED FISH.—Pick clear of bones any fresh fish, like rock, halibut, fresh cod, &c., which may have been left over, and prepare it with high seasoning and some butter and cracker dust, just as crabs are deviled; bake in small dishes or pat a pans. It can scarcely be distinguished from the popular deviled crab. This is our own recipe and we vouch for it.

A GREAT APPLE YEAR.—In 1878, when apples were unusually plentiful, 333,000 barrels full were sent abroad, but it is calculated that this year no less than 500,000 barrels will be shipped to Europe, where the crop is said to be an entire failure. This of course gives American shippers an open market, and will result as has been stated, in the shipment of half a million barrels of the fruit. The prices realized in Europe, too, are double what can be obtained here; so that it can readily be understood how important a part the European markets play in the fruit trade. A significant feature of the shipments is the fact that many of them are made from Montreal, where the freight rates are so much lower than in New York that money can be saved by sending American apples there to be shipped abroad.

Our Visit to Philadelphia in September.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP—THE GREAT CENTENNIAL BUILDING AND ITS CONTENTS—THE INTERNATIONAL SHEEP SHOW—CONVENTION OF WOOL GROWERS AND DEALERS—THE SHEPHERD DOGS EXHIBIT.

In the latter part of September when the weather was delightful and the harvest moon shone brilliantly at night, we obtained a ticket from that excellent gentleman and popular president of the Ericsson line of boats to Philadelphia, and left Baltimore at four o'clock P. M., preferring greatly a trip on the water to going by rail. We had a delightful evening on board the Elizabeth, Capt. Wood and purser, H. Sweeting. The Captain was kind and courteous, while the genial and popular purser was polite and attentive to all, and the boat was full of clever passengers. To the purser, we can not forbear here from acknowledging our obligations for his many little kindnesses to us, particularly in giving us much information as to the views and objects of interest we passed on the Bay and along the canal. So kindly were we treated on the Elizabeth that we timed our visit so as to make our return trip on the same boat.

The rising of the full moon, as it were, out of the woods of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and lighting up the waves of the Chesapeake was a striking sight to a landsman.

The boat stopped at several landings, and it was surprising to see the amount and variety of freight she took in at each place on the Maryland and the Jersey wharfs. Fruit in quantities—apples, pears, peaches and grapes, then came vegetables and calves, poultry and sheep and hogs. Much to the amusement of the passengers about eleven at night was the piteous shrieks of large porkers as they were taken from wagons at Town Point. We were surprised at the ease and rapidity with which these large, fat hogs of 200 to 300 lbs., untied were snatched by the steamboat men from the country wagons and taken across the gangway and placed in a temporary pen on board the steamer. There was music for you and oh! how the children and ladies laughed and enjoyed the affrighted squeals of the porkers.

Silently we passed into the canal about midnight, and then we went to our state-room to enjoy a fine sleep and to wake up at six o'clock in the City of Brotherly Love. Here we met our kind friend, V. Page, Esq., formerly of Maryland, whose hospitable entertainment we were to enjoy during our stay. After a hearty breakfast—by the way the beef-steaks are somehow tenderer and

jucier and better cooked in Philadelphia and Camden too, than in other cities—we took the horse-cars for the centennial building. For miles we traversed streets lined with splendid stores, public buildings and private dwellings, most of the latter were let back from the streets with side lots—the fronts and the side-grounds were filled with decorative ornaments and beautiful flowers and vines and dwarf trees in profusion. We were charmed with our long ride to the immense centennial building which is now a permanent receptacle for the exhibition of the products of the world. We will not pause to make even an attempt of the many interesting and wonderful things on daily exhibit in this structure which is a city of itself in miniature. We will only say that among the countless exhibits we saw many of the articles of fruits and vegetables, &c., left from the great State fair which had just closed its three weeks exhibition. Among the animals that had not been removed, we recognized the premium Herefords of our friend, John Merryman, of Hayfields, wearing proudly their blue ribbons of victory, and some beautiful Devons also premium takers, belonging to Mr. J. M. Miller, of Washington county, Pa. They were splendid specimens of the breed, but it struck us as bad taste, their horns were scraped and polished like the old time powder horns of our young days when we had silver mounted cow horns as powder flasks—very convenient they were too in those days of single barrels six feet long, that would fetch a squirrel seventy yards away off swinging on the top bows of some monarch of the forest.

The ubiquitous Grant Arabian horses were on exhibition, but seemed to attract little attention. We think them rather poor specimens of the breed compared with such as we have seen from the East, such as the Jenifer Arabian and others.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHEEP SHOW, FROM SEPTEMBER 20TH TO 25TH, 1880.

As an *International* Show it was a failure. There were a few imported sheep and a large number, in all perhaps 500, of different breeds from six States of the Union. Some of these sheep were superb, among which we would name the long wools of Mr. Abner Straun, Ottaway, Ill. He had a noble Cotswold ram Mr. S. got the \$250 premium for long-wool sweepstake. Mr. Hicks of Goshenville, Chester county, Pa., had some fine Cotswolds, taking second premiums. There were Merinos from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont, among the latter the Hammond stock farm, of Middleboro., Vt., sent five rams and seventeen ewes. Among this flock is a sedate-looking ram, with an ancient look, who is the sire of the entire

flock. His name is "Paris," and his age seven years. This animal and a yearling ram, "St. Julien," are valued by their owner at \$5,000 each. The Lincolns exhibited by Thos. C. Wade, of Media, Pa., had heavy fleeces of long curly wool and were justly much admired.

The great attraction seemed to be the magnificent Oxfordshires and Southdowns shown by the Hon. Thos. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa. These are located in the northeast section of the building, and comprise fourteen Southdowns (four rams and ten ewes) and twenty-nine Oxfords (eight rams and twenty-one ewes.) Two weeks ago these animals were on their way across the Atlantic from the celebrated English farms of Lord Walsingham, Mr. F. Street and Mr. John Treadwell, from whom they were purchased by Mr. Cooper. Many of the animals comprising the flock won the leading prizes at the last Royal Agricultural Exhibition in Great Britain. Experts agree that they are as fine as any flock of sheep ever seen in this country, if not the finest. S. S. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, R. M. Fisher, from Kentucky, and others showed fine specimens of the Southdown breed.

Hampshires were in small number, at least we only saw those exhibited by Mr. W. Honewood, of Newark, Del., and they were quite worth seeing.

Goats.—Although the premiums for goats were liberal, being from \$15 to \$50 for Angora, Cashmere and Alpaca, we found but one old fellow with a long beard hid away in a remote place. What was his fate or fortune we never heard.

The Southdowns of Mr. Cooper from the Walsingham flock of England were without exception the largest, most perfect in form, nicest of fleece and most beautiful sheep we ever beheld. They were above, in all respects, any sheep we have ever seen, and we have seen the best in this country. These importations of Southdowns and Oxfords by the Messrs. Cooper must result in great good to the wool and mutton growers of this country. A finer exhibition of sheep was never in this country than this, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, but it is deceptive to call it a grand *International Exhibit*.

THE EXHIBITION OF COLLIE OR SHEPHERDS' DOGS.

The daily trials of dogs was a highly interesting feature of the show. It took place on the grass plot in the Southern inclosure. The conditions were:

"Each dog competing will be required to take five sheep from a pen, drive them a certain distance to another and pen them up. A fresh flock of sheep will be provided for each dog, and each shepherd will have the privilege of exhibiting the

working of his animal by choosing his own kind of work with the sheep after the regular trial has been completed. When a dog is working none others will be allowed to be present to distract his attention. Each Shepherd may take his dog over the ground before the sheep are brought in, or show or tell him what he wants him to do, and he may precede or follow the sheep as he may choose, but he will not be permitted to assist his dog except by voice or gesture. Hallooing, berating, or much bidding, or noise, will detract from the estimate of the performance of the dog. The following are the entries in this class:

John Bickney, Philadelphia, dog Joe.
George Aiken, Newport, Suffolk county, N. Y., Shepherd Lass and Clyde.
Geo. Taylor, Philadelphia, dog Lad.
W. H. Blackhurst, Philadelphia, dog Shep.
Chas. Pugh, Philadelphia, dog Tom.
S. Sharpless, Philadelphia, dog Gypsy.
T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., dog Oscar.
Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md., Lady Scotland and dog Tweed Second.
John McAnally, West Philadelphia, dog Shep.
In the Puppy class T. S. Cooper enters Fannie; Geo. Aiken, Young Carlisle, and Dr. J. W. Downey, Lady Scotland.

After several days exhibition and many severe tests the result was Charles Pugh's dog Tom was given the first premium of \$100 for intelligence in heading, other dogs coming in as follows: T. S. Cooper's Oscar, of Coopersburg, Pa., and Dr. J. W. Downey's Tweed, of Maryland, second—\$37.50—the second and third premiums being divided between them. In the puppy class, the first premium of \$50 was given to T. S. Cooper's Fannie, and the second premium of \$25 to Dr. Downey's Lady Scotland. In dividing the second and third premiums, which were \$50 and \$25 respectively, the judges say: "Cooper's and Downey's dogs were, in the opinion of your committee, a tie in the points requisite for second premium, and in justice to both we have made the above reward. In the other 'all-aged' stakes the dogs performed tolerably well, prominent among which for good work was the dog Lad, owned by Mr. George Taylor, of Philadelphia.

The intelligence and almost human skillfulness and reason displayed by some of the dogs was wonderful and required one to see for himself to believe statements of what they performed. We were delighted and impressed fully with the great value of Collie dogs and their importance to the owner of a small flock or large flocks of sheep.—They are also valuable to drive or attend to cattle or watch and keep in place and protect poultry,

etc. It was worth a trip of hundreds of miles to see this exhibition of trained Shepherd dogs. The long-haired Scotch collies seemed to be most popular. We shall advert to this subject at a future time when we have more leisure and space at command.

We expected to see an "International Exhibition of Sheep, Wool and Wool Produce," but were disappointed, in all but the American show of sheep, and the Shepherd's dogs. The Association offered very liberal premiums. The premium list for sheep amounted to \$5,685, the highest sweepstakes being \$450. Then the first premium for Shepherd dogs was \$100, and there were premiums for wool and hair, woollen machinery, dye stuffs, woollen fabrics, foreign and domestic.

We saw none of the last named, except some few beautiful fleeces of wool, exhibited by Mr. Lee and one or two other persons who had some fleeces of very fine merino or short wool. We expected to have seen specimens of the cloths and other material made from certain wools, having both the raw staple and the manufactured article side by side, but such was not the case. Such an exhibit would have been of great practical value and have been instructive to the wool growers.— This was a great mistake. It is strange that manufacturers and wool dealers did not avail themselves of the liberal offers of premiums. There seemed to be a misunderstanding or mismanagement somewhere. The wool dealers said they and the manufacturers had been slighted by the managers and not properly consulted. We know nothing of all this ourselves, but know that there was a serious mistake somewhere which caused a failure in this branch of the show and was very disappointing to many visitors who went there to learn something of the kinds of wool most suited to the different styles and grades of manufactured goods. But for this *desideratum* the exhibition would have been complete in all its details.

Twelve hundred Philadelphia butchers in their large white aprons made a splendid procession one day during the Sheep and Wool Show.

In connection with the Show there was held a national convention of Sheep-Raisers and Wool-Growers. This convention assembled in the ladies' parlor of the Centennial building and organized by appointing General Le Duc, Commissioner of the United States Agricultural Department, President, and Dr. W. C. McMurtrie, Secretary. The Hon. James T. Earle, of Maryland, was one of a National Committee of Co-operation, composed of twenty-two gentlemen selected from the States and one from Canada, Mr. Bernard, of Quebec.

This convention held several meetings, each morning, at the Centennial building, and each evening at the Continental Hotel. During these sessions, able essays were read and discussions by eminent men on important matters connected with the sheep and wool interest. As a full report of the proceedings will be published by the Agricultural Department at Washington, we forbear any report by ourselves of the proceedings of this convention. We felt at the time and hope now, that much good will eventually follow the interchange of sentiments from men coming from all parts of the Union and from neighboring Canada, where are grown some of the finest sheep on this side of the Atlantic.

We had the pleasure of making through our friend and kind host Mr. Page, the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas Lee, of 21 and 23 Letitia street, one of the largest dealers of wool in the Philadelphia market. He showed us over his large well ordered establishment and we were amazed at the great ricks of assorted fleeces that were piled up in the four stories of his extensive warehouse. Only think of it, 600,000 pounds of wool in one house which had only recently sent off 400,000 pounds. Opposite Mr. Lee was a still larger dealer in wools and some dozen other rather smaller houses engaged in buying and selling wool, in one short street, shows the magnitude of wool enterprise in one city of this country. We had intended to speak more fully of Mr. Lee's exhibit of wool in the Centennial building, but find what we desired to say so well expressed in a contemporary published in Philadelphia we gladly incorporate it in this paper as a part of the notes of what were our experiences at this remarkable show.

"While our comments were in no wise flattering to the management and results of the recent Wool Exhibition, there were features deserving commendation if taken as distinct and separate exhibits. Indeed, these were worthy of special mention, from the fact of their having been conspicuously above and beyond the general calibre of that pretentious show.

Of the two or three displays of fleeces, other than those of the live stock growers, that of Mr. Thomas Lee was really a superior exhibit. It included twenty-six handsome specimens of all grades, from one-quarter up to full-blood combing and fine delaines, and one, two and three x Picklock Ohio clothing wools, in all an exhibition that was deserving of praise that cannot well be applied to either the general display or the management that should have encouraged wider competition.

The wool commission house furnishing these fleeces has a reputation for stability and resources

commensurate with the credit we give its display, he proprietor having had an active experience in these lines of nearly a third of a century, and having been compelled to several times increase facilities for the accommodation of his trade."

Balsams for Sub-Tropical Bedding.

For planting in connection with foliage plants, it appears that the Balsam, well grown, is finely adapted. A writer in the *Gardner's Chronicle* says: "Considering the very effective display that these plants make when associated with stately foliage plants in sub-tropical beds, I think they are worthy of more extended cultivation. There are few plants better adapted for the above purpose than the Balsam, being easily raised from seed, and, as is well known, they are rapid growers if they are planted in a rich soil. Several samples of these plants with us are now three feet through and over two feet high, and they work in admirably with such things as Castor Oils, Cannas, and the beautifully-striped Japonica. The colors vary from brilliant scarlet to pure white, pink and deep purple; and then there is no end of mixed colors as well. The plants referred to were planted out early in June, and I am so pleased with their behavior in the sub-tropical garden that I intend to grow them largely another year."

As the Balsam thrives well in this country, our friends should make a note of this experience and profit by it another season. But it must be remembered that plants to do so well must be started early, in the house, or hot-bed, although we have grown some splendid Balsams by sowing seed in a warm, sheltered bed in the garden. As already stated, the soil where they are to stand should be light and rich, and they will then develop into handsome, well-proportioned, bushy plants. Perhaps some of our readers may think a stretch of faith will be necessary to plant them three feet apart, with the expectation that the plants will cover the ground. Perhaps it may, but a liberal manuring and good cultivation will be found a most efficient aid, and we have no doubt as good results may be attained here as has been across the water.—*Vick's Illustrated Magazine*.

THE manufacture of agricultural implements has doubled within the last ten years. In 1850 this industry gave employment to 5,361 hands, this year it gives employment to 40,680. Who says that agriculture is not progressive. Forty years ago all the implements for sale would not have occupied more room than is now devoted to this object by any one of the large dealers in Boston.—*Ex.*

Support for Climbing Plants.

The readers of the MAGAZINE who live where young Pine or Spruce trees grow can obtain very easily the cheapest and yet the prettiest trellis in the world. A good many years ago I saw this kind of trellis recommended, and ever since, when such a support was needed, I have gone to the woods and selected a young tree for the purpose. I cut the lower limbs to within about eighteen inches of the trunk, and make every set shorter until I reach the top. The length I leave them, however, depends upon the size of the tree and the purpose for which it is intended. I don't know anything prettier than such a trellis covered with Morning Glories, or the Cypress vine, or, indeed, any climbing plant. I almost forgot to state that I fasten twine or wire to the end of each branch. Leave a pretty good length below the limbs to insert in the ground to keep the whole firm.—S. W., in *Vick's Illustrated Magazine*.

Maryland Peach Trade.

The following interesting facts and figures referring to the Maryland peach trade are taken from an article on the subject in the last number of the *American Grocer*:

The average number of boxes of peaches arriving in Baltimore from August 1st to September 1st, is upwards of 52,000 per day; that is, including the 15,000 or 20,000 baskets which are equal to 12,000 boxes. Of these 50 per cent. are consumed by canners, 35 per cent. by shippers, leaving 15 per cent. for home consumption. At this rate half of our supply of fruit goes to the North, South, and to Europe. The total number of cans produced in Baltimore per day, is about 156,000, representing a consumption of 26,000 boxes of peaches—a rough estimate, but one which will approximate the extent of the peach trade.

The peach season proper commences about the 1st of August and ends about the 20th of September. During that time employment is given to at least 40,000 people, among whom are pickers—men, women and children—and others employed on peach farms, the extra men employed on steamers to run, the increased number of clerks in the commission houses, the "runners," or men who make a business of running fruit on the city wharves when the steamers arrive, the men employed to haul from wharf to depot by shippers and most numerous of all, the men, women and children employed in packing-houses. This class of working people are very numerous, and depend

in a large measure for their support, upon what they make. Hands employed picking and "culling," peaches on farms are paid from 50 cents to \$1 per day and their board. Not only men but women and children engage in this employment, which also furnishes a mode of existence during the summer months to tramps, a variety of labor very plentiful and very worthless.

"The expense to a farmer on each box of fruit from the time his peaches are in marketable condition is as follows: Cost of box 12 cents; cost of picking, 5 cents; commission, 7 per ct., or an average of 8 cents on a box; freight, 8 cents; total 33 cents. A farmer will average during the entire season about \$1.50 on each box, thus making his profit about \$1.17 per box, subtracting from which the costing of pruning, and cultivating his orchard leaves him a net profit of about 90 cents per box—a not overpaying business. From these facts and figures it can be seen that the peach trade of Maryland is a more extensive industry than most people have any idea of.—*Comet, Miss.*

We think this estimate much too high. We question whether the average net profit on a box of peaches through the season is over 40 cents to the grower of the fruit. The most profit on fruit is made by middle-men or fruit merchants.—EDS. MARYLAND FARMER.

Value in Plowing in Fall and Winter.

INFLUENCE OF FREEZING.

Much benefit may commonly be realized from a careful preparation of land for planting and sowing. The physical preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed is a matter of much importance, for whenever the land is not mellow, a considerable portion of the seed is likely to fail of germination, and thereby to be lost.

There are other benefits which are naturally conferred upon ground by plowing at other times than when it is required for the reception of the seed. But the various kinds of soils are quite unlike in that which relates to the benefits they are likely to derive from fall and winter plowing. A soil that abounds in sand is not capable of receiving anything like the same measure of benefit from plowing in the fall or winter as one that contains a large proportion of clay.

Sand has but feeble, if any, capacity that is appreciable, for absorbing any of the fertilizing gases of which ammonia is the most important, while clay, and especially when dry, has the most remarkable capacity for absorbing and retaining this fertilizer, of any of the materials that naturally belong to soils.

Clay, that belongs to a compact soil, or when it

is filled with water; has no important value for this purpose. But whenever it is thrown into ridges, so that a large portion of its particles are exposed to the atmosphere, and to the influence of frost, it is rendered peculiarly valuable, and on account of the facility which is furnished for the absorption of gases from the atmosphere. Some of the clay soils, or the loams that contain a large proportion of clay, sometimes remains very compact, or in large lumps, even after they have been often plowed. This is often on account of the presence of a small quantity of some mineral substance. This condition may sometimes be readily changed, or by natural processes, which are secured by mere exposure of the soil to the atmosphere. The most common of these substances is the protoxide of iron, which is changed to a per-oxide.

There are no available agencies that are as effective for the reduction of a compact soil to a mellow condition as the frosts of a cold winter and the free access of air which they ultimately secure. Whenever such land is thrown into ridges by deep plowing in autumn or early winter, frost is likely to act as a disintegrator of such soil. In addition to this benefit, when the warm season arrives it is in the most favorable condition for the absorption of the fertilizing gases from the atmosphere, in addition to its other influences.

The question that relates to the extent which nitrogen of the atmosphere is capable of conferring benefit to soils or to growing plants seems to remain unanswered. Some persons have suspected that inasmuch as this element is so abundant as a food for plants that it might, in some undiscovered way, be expected to contribute to this natural requirement of many plants. But there seems to be no evidence that it is thus useful. It is well known that oxygen of the atmosphere is an important agency in changing soils and manures, and in fitting them for the uses of plants, as their natural foods.

Although ammonia is so important as a food material for plants, it is not useful for this purpose while it remains in the condition of a compound gas. It parts with its nitrogen portion or element to serve this purpose. The method of plants for separating and appropriating the nitrogen of ammonia has not been as well determined, as with regard to the separation and appropriation of the carbon from carbonic acid, both of these compound gases being received by the plant through the medium of the atmosphere. Growing plants are capable of receiving carbonic acid for the building up of their carbon materials and of parting with the oxygen, which is returned to the atmosphere.—*Exchange.*

*LADIES DEPARTMENT.***Chats With the Ladies for November.**

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

"'Tis now the hour when rays decline
From withered leaf and broken vine,
When birds fly homeward from the hill,
And leaves drop darkly on the sill.
Oh, leaves, that vernal days recall,
Why do you fall—why do you fall?

Across the dusk of woof and shade
The tawny elves disport and fade;
While whispers, swathed in love's command,
Would lure me hence into fairy land.
Oh, leaves that dear old friends recall,
Why do you fall—why do you fall?

The moaning winds bring thoughts to me
As lonely as the leafless tree;
Like autumn leaves, my day is passed,
And pathless night is overcast.
Oh, leaves, that life's proud hopes call,
Why do you fall—why do you fall?

I know, alas!—now that I am old—
To me the world is strange and cold,
What by-gone joys it will renew
To join my friends beyond the blue!
Oh, leaves, that bosom friends recall,
Why do you fall—why do you fall?"

None of us can help feeling sad when we tread among the dead leaves and see and feel them falling around us. We all are often caught at this season soliquizing as does the poet in the lines just quoted. Yet there is a beauty and a glow of religious exstasy in autumn days, which we cannot shake off if we would. We read the end of all things—decline and decay in the falling leaves, yet bright hope springs at once to the contemplation of a renewed life and perhaps a brighter one in the future.

Occasional rest from labor and pleasant recreation are essential to a healthy expansion of the mind and the renewal of bodily vigor. Therefore every one should lay by a sufficient sum of money to enable them to cease daily routine of occupation during the heated term if possible, or at least at some season during the year, for a short or long term according to their circumstances, and travel or make short excursions, so as to forget their business, breath a different atmosphere and enjoy new scenes. Go to the mountains of the North

or the West, visit the seashore and bathe in the salt waves, drink the health-renewing water of some medicinal spring, or if neither of these resorts can be indulged in, then by all means take an occasional steamboat ride for a day to some neighboring town and see new faces, new things and breath a different air from that you have had for months at home. Any one of these trips will make you feel brighter, healthier and happier. Toward the close of the long hot spell this year I was worn out, tired and dull, when I resolved to take a flying trip to Philadelphia, the prim Quaker City of Brotherly Love, I chose as conveyance the most pleasant, by a long way, the Ericsson steamers. This gave me a variety of scenery and sights on the Bay, at the landings along the Chester river, then for miles of the canal and then on the beautiful Delaware river to the great city from the heart of which was proclaimed the American Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1876.

I gave one day to the centennial building where is held a permanent exhibition of the products and specimens of minerals as also the Fauna and Flora of all nations, statuary, paintings, new inventions and a variety of objects of interest, in almost endless quantities. It of itself is well worth the entire expense of a visit to this city particularly when you can be transported there and back to Baltimore for only four dollars, including a nice stateroom. Another entire day was spent delightfully and instructively at the Zoological Garden. The ground naturally picturesque and adapted to such purposes has been highly improved by art and the natural streams and forest, rocky hills and deep hollows have been utilized to suit the habits of many of the animals, birds and water fowls and creatures of the sea. There are lakes on which are many aquatic birds and fowls, domestic and tamed wild fowls. In large ponds are seen the beautiful and intelligent seals. Dens for various kinds of bears, a rabbit warren, a beaver pond and a prairie-dog village. There are several large aviaries filled with a multitude of birds in great variety and of brilliant plumage. The most attractive aviary was the one which contained eagles of every kind. They were noble birds. The monkey house was the delight of a crowd of children, there are crowds of little and big monkeys in this house, and a lot of pretty human monkeys enjoying the green grass and playing fantastic tricks under the cool shade to the amusement of serious old fellows who looked on and enjoyed the childrens sportive ways and tricks. There are several large and handsome buildings scattered over the grounds for the accommodation

of the larger animals. The rooms are commodious and adapted to the several individual wants. In the elephant house, we found elephants, giraffes, zebra and a huge rhinoceros. In the lion house were several splendid lions, tigers, graceful leopards and ugly hyenas. On these extensive grounds in appropriate places were lots fenced with iron railing, in which are kept deers, goats, buffalo, the yak, the eland, ostriches, the bison, antelope, kangaroos, the brindled gnu, llamas, the moose, camels, elk and many other sorts of animals of a like class. Foxes, wolves, and other small wild creatures are kept in properly constructed pens with small shelters in each pen. The roads and paths are in fine order and so are the grass lawns numerous flower beds and borders filled with lovely flowers and rare shrubs.

This Zoological Garden is the finest in America and is worth a visit from long distances to see, and is a fine school for the student of natural history. Every parent who can do so should take his children and thus give them amusement and instruction combined for days. It is much superior to any of the travelling menageries. In this garden children in a day would learn more about the animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c., of which they constantly read in their school books and the newspapers, than they could obtain from books in a year. These lessons would be impressed upon their minds more strongly than by any Kindergarten picture object—teaching.

One can spend a day very comfortably and profitably in this wonderful garden—when tired he can rest in the capacious saloons and piazzas of the restaurant and refresh himself with good fare and temperance drinks.

Philadelphia is certainly an attractive and pleasant city to sojourn at. Her bridges and public buildings are all remarkable for their beauty and simplicity and solidity. The stores are classified, for example whole blocks will be wool houses, bookstores, dry goods, clothing stores, hat and shoe stores, &c. Each class is collected in groups as it were. This looks well and is a great convenience to purchasers. Of course everybody who goes to this city, visits the cradle of liberty—Independence Hall—antique, plain and venerable as it is.

DR. LAWES says: Forty-two pounds of nitrogen applied in the form of nitrate of soda, with other mineral manures, to one acre of barley, has, for twenty-five years in succession, produced as large a crop as an annual application of fourteen tons of farm yard manure per acre.

After the Frost.

A blight has fallen on the corn and vine;
All dry and shriveled are the lance-like leaves,
The grape's red cup has lost its purgent wine
And stubble tells of lately garnered sheaves.

The blossoms in the morning-glory's crown
Hang limp and blackened from the trellis side,
Beneath the cricket sits in sombre gown
And pipes a requiem for the flowers that died.

Lone and deserted is the robin's nest,
The days are many since the blue-bird's flight,
And long ago the tiny oriole's vest
Deeper and deeper flushed, vermillion bright.

O bird! O floweret! O sweet sunny hours!
O Spring of budding, longing and desire!
O Summer roses! vine-wreathed, perfumed bowers!
O youth! O passion! Gone—while we aspire

Gone: yet, oh lives on which the first sharp frost
Descends with blighted touch and wintry chill,
Take heart; the Winter is not yet, nor lost
The splendor of the sunshine on the hill.

Not e'en the tender breath of early Spring
Nor hot caress of Summer's fragrant prime
Such benediction to the heart can bring
As the soft kisses of the harvest time.

A purple veil is on the land and sea,
A lotus langour in the quiet air,
All red and yellow flames the forest tree,
And Autumn's banners blazon everywhere.

Earth's mother-heart is full to overflow;
All garnerers from her ample store she fills;
The while she sits enthroned in regal show
Her farewell smile is on the distant hills.

So when for us the fair and frail of earth
Have drooped and withered from the sight away,
The hill-tops shall be bright through garden's
dearth,
And peace and hope shall crown the autumn day.
—SARAH L. JONES.

Publications Received.

"Wheat Culture. How to Double the Yield and Increase the Profits." Is the title of a small yet valuable pamphlet, by Col. D. S. Curtis, at present of Washington city, D. C., published by the Orange Judd Company, Broadway, N. Y.

This is one of the best hand-books on wheat culture ever published. It is *multum in parvo*, written in the strong, terse, comprehensive style of the author, who is well-known to our readers as once Editor of the MARYLAND FARMER and now one of its regular correspondents. Col. Curtis, in this little book gives a history of this great bread plant, and the best method by which its culture can be cheaply and readily brought, if not to perfection, at least, to a very high standard. It shows

much research and labor, with statistics and valuable experiments condensed, so as to convey a great mass of information in a small space. We heartily commend it, and hope that it will be obtained by every wheat grower in the country. We regret that its publication has been deferred until after wheat sowing for autumn is over. But it will suit farmers who try spring sowing and will keep for another and for future years for the benefit of all who will follow the advice it contains. We think we see but one thing in it objectionable and that is, the Colonel recommends an application of from six to eight bushels of plaster per acre, spread when the wheat is well up in the fall. We never before have seen more than two bushels recommended. But we may be in error, and we are such believers in *plaster* that we may possibly have erred in supposing a little of so good a thing was equal to a greater quantity. We confess we never did believe in homœopathic doses of *some* fluid or solids for human refreshment, but were inclined otherwise in regard to land and plant food. This little book is worth much more than its cost and should be owned by every wheat grower in the Union.

"The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ohio State Horticultural Society for 1879-80," has been received from Mr. Campbell, the Treasurer, to whom we return our thanks for the courtesy.—There is much in this Report worthy of consideration by horticulturists, besides it contains an engraved portrait of the late Secretary, Mr. M. B. Bateham, and a well-written memorial of him.

We are much indebted to the author, Prof. A. N. Prentiss, for a copy of his able essay entitled "Destruction of Obnoxious Insects by Means of Fungoid Growth."

"The Monumental City—History, Resources and Biography. By George Howard." This work is elegantly gotten up, and fully illustrated. It contains a well-written history of Baltimore city from 1628 to 1880, and concise biographies of the prominent men who have contributed to build up the city and add to its steadily increasing prosperity. Every one who desires to know the rise and progress of the city and become familiar with the men who have aided in the great work from its earliest settlement to the present time, should procure a copy. It will well repay for its attentive perusal.

The 15th part of the "Illustrated Book of the Dog," published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 596 Broadway, New York, has been received and is a very interesting number. It has a beautiful colored engraving of the greyhound "Landerdale," the property of Mr. Tom Sharpless, with several good wood cuts taken from life, of pointers and hounds. The pointers and setters coming suddenly upon partridges is an admirable picture.

Catalogues Received.

From W. M. Peters, Wesley Station, Worcester county, Md., his Price Catalogue of the Bayview Nurseries. Fruit and Ornamental trees are his specialties.

From Vilmorin Andrieux & Co., Paris, wholesale catalogue of seeds for the autumn of 1880.

From Robert Buist, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., his wholesale Price Catalogue of Vegetables and Field crop seeds, the growth of 1880.

Mr. John Saul's Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, some of which are new and highly commended, Washington, D. C.

WE deeply regret to hear of the sudden death of one of our earliest and oldest friends, COL. N. HOWARD, of Mississippi, who was a native of Winthrop, Maine, and brother of Capt. J. C. Howard, of that place. For the past forty years he has resided in Mississippi, where he was so highly esteemed that the people of his adopted State called him to fill several offices of honor and trust. More than fifty years ago he was the tutor of the proprietor of this journal, and gratefully does he remember the kind advice and instructions then received from the lamented deceased.

New Advertisements.

We call attention to the advertisement of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, by Mr. W. H. Peters, who has a flourishing nursery on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Those wanting trees should select such nurseries near their homes, where fruits are grown that are known to suit this region of country. A particular fruit that is all that could be desired in one section will often prove worthless on another part of the country.

VISIT BEATTY'S ORGAN FACTORY.—In this issue we publish a large Organ advertisement from the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, New Jersey, the well known manufacturer of the Beatty Organ.

CONFIDENCE AND ENTERPRISE.—We suggest a careful reading of the remarkable proposition made by the Marchal & Smith Organ Co., in our advertising columns.



30 000 Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Blackberry, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Osage Orange Quicks, Japanese Persimmons. The above Stock is from PETERS' Nursery, Snow Hill, Md. and for sale at the store, 58 light Street, or will ship to purchasers direct from the Nursery. nov2t

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BALTIMORE MARKETS -- NOV. 1.

BUTTER.

For table use.....	25 a 30
" Cooking and bakery.....	15 a 20

CHEESE.

N. Y. State.....	013a0 15
" Western	12a15

COTTON.

Demand is good.....	11¼a13
---------------------	--------

EGGS.

Different localities.....	20a21
---------------------------	-------

WOOL.

Fleece.....	28 40
Unwashed	28 31
Merino, Washed.....	40 42
" Unwashed	28 30

HAY AND STRAW.

Timothy, per ton.....	2 00 22 00
New York, Penna. & Maryland.....	18 00 10 50
Western and Clover, mixed	17 00 13 00
Western Timothy.....	18 00 19 50
Clover.....	16 00 17 00
Rye Straw.....	18 00
Wheat Straw.....	8 00 9 00
Oat Straw.....	11 00

FERTILIZERS.

Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton

Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a65 00
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	40 00
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00
Excelsior Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00
Holloway's Excelsior.....	46 00
Holloway's Phosphate.....	40 00
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00
South Sea Guano.....	50 00
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a42 00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00
" Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00
" Bone Ash.....	40 00

GRAIN.

Corn.....	0 55a0 60
Oats.....	040a0 45
Rye.....	0 90a0 95
Wheat.....	1 02a1 07

POTATOES.

Early Rose, per bbl.....	2 00a2 50
Peerless, per bbl.....	2 00a2 25
Peach Blow, per bbl.....	2 00a2 10

LIVE STOCK.

Beef Cattle	3a4
Hogs, fat.....	a—
Sheep.....	3 50a4 50

SEEDS.

Clover Alsike.....	3 40c
do Lucerne best.....	40c
do Red, Choice.....	8½a9
do White.....	40c
Flaxseed.....	3 bush. a1 00
Grass Red Top.....	3 bush. 1.25a1.50
do Orchard.....	2.25a
do Italian Rye.....	3.50
do Hungarian.....	1 50
do German Millet, per bus.....	1 00
do Ordinary	1 00
do Timothy 45 lb.....	3.00
do Kentucky Blue.....	1.50a2.00

Cotswold Sheep for Sale.

—:0:—

Imported "GOLDEN LOCKS," of nearly 400 pounds carcass and 21½ pounds fleece, to be delivered October 1st, prox., to avoid inbreeding in 1881. "NORTH LEACH," a splendid yearling ram of 250 pounds carcass and 20 pounds fleece with a few choice thoroughbred rams of 200 pound carcass, and 15 to 20 pounds fleece; also ram and ewe lambs.

E. C. LEGG,

June-tf.

Kent Island Maryland.

Pickwick Club.

Fickwick Club.

Old Rye Whisky.

DIPLOMA. RYE WHISKY.

SATTLER & Co.

Cor. Charles & Pratt Sts.

PROPRIETORS.

SATTLER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Gin, Cognac, &c.

— ALSO —

ROSBACH MINERAL WATER.

May17



Branch 20 inches. Weighing 7 pounds. Exhibited at meeting of Am. Pom. Society Rochester, N. Y. September, 1879.

THE PRENTISS.

From a Photograph by
G. W. Godfrey,
Rochester, N. Y.

Send for Circular of the New White Grape Prentiss, also Grape Wood and Cuttings. Largest Stock in America. All leading varieties in large supply. Extra quality. True to name. Special rates to Agents, Dealers and Nursermen. Our list of customers now embraces nearly all the leading Nursermen in the country, to whom we would refer those not acquainted with our stock. Descriptive catalogue and price list free.

T. S. HUBBARD, Freedonia N. Y. sept

A. E. WARNER,

(ESTABLISHED 1811.)

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES

TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Aug-1y No. 135 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Near Calvert St., BALTIMORE.

CANFIELD & CO.

229 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Importers and Dealers in

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods, Lecoultr Razors and Strops, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

Medals and Badges for schools and colleges. Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful workmen. All communications receive prompt attention. reply

SLINGLUFF & CO.

Chesapeake Chemical Works.

OFFICE BALTIMORE WORKS
157 W. Fayette Street, Foot of Leadenhall St.

MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF

PHOSPHATES

We are now offering to the trade the following well-known brands of goods which we guarantee fully up to standard ;

SLINGLUFF'S DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

SLINGLUFF'S Dissolved South American Bone Ash.

Containing 40 to 44 per cent. Soluble Bone Phosphate.

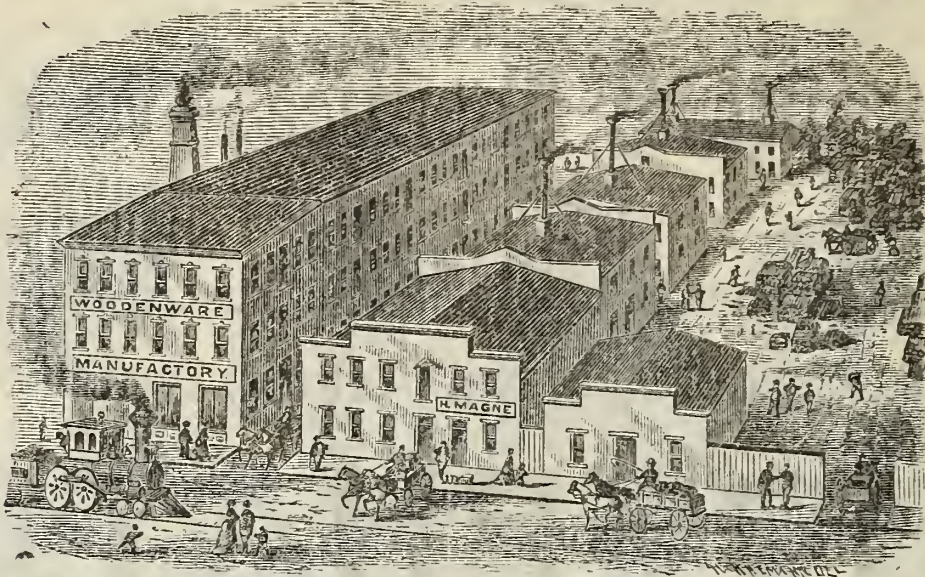
SLINGLUFF'S DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

Containing 28 to 32 per cent. Soluble Bone Phosphate.

To meet the demand for a high grade Fertilizer, we are offering SLINGLUFF'S NATIVE SUPER-PHOSPHATE—prepared entirely from Animal Bone—HIGHLY AMMONIATED.

Also, SLINGLUFF'S No. 1 AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE. This we can confidently recommend as one of the best fertilizers sold in the market at a low price.

H. Magne & Sons,



MONUMENTAL CHURN.

The cheapest, best and most complete in the market. Free from the inconveniences and imperfections of most others. They produce butter quickly; easily cleaned and opened to the sun and air. We also manufacture Barrel and Staff Churns, and all other descriptions of Cedar Ware and Tanks.

H. MAGNE & SONS,

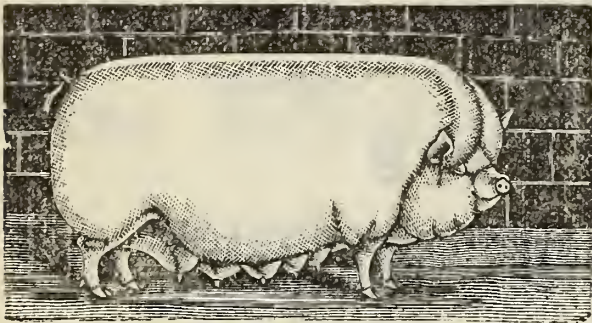
Sep1y

No. 408 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.

No. 221 CHURCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

P. O. BOX, 1890.



IMPORTERS, BREEDERS and SHIPPERS of THOROUGH-BRED LIVE STOCK. Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle and Calves, of the richest butter and milk stock. Southdown and Cotswold Sheep and Lambs unsurpassed. Premium Chester White Pigs, Yorkshire Pigs of best importations, (see cut herewith from life) Berkshire Pigs, (sired by the famous Imported Prize Boar The Collier, and out of other imported, noted boars and sows) Essex and Poland China Pigs—all of the best Strains. Send for elegant, new illustrated catalogue.

High Class, Land and Water Fowls of all Varieties.

Fowls, Chicks, and Eggs for hatching always for Sale at Low Prices, considering the high quality, and reputation of our stock. Also Fancy Pigeons, Thorough-bred and Sporting Dogs.



BURPEE'S
NEW CATALOGUE

our best Animals and Fowls; is elegantly printed on tinted paper, and is without doubt the handsomest FREE catalogue of stock ever issued. We wish every reader of the MARYLAND FARMER would write for a copy. It will cost nothing. Address as above. tf

and Breeders Manual is just out! 25,000 copies will be mailed FREE to Farmers and Breeders, sending us their addresses. It is brimful of reliable descriptions, numerous large and handsome cuts, from life of

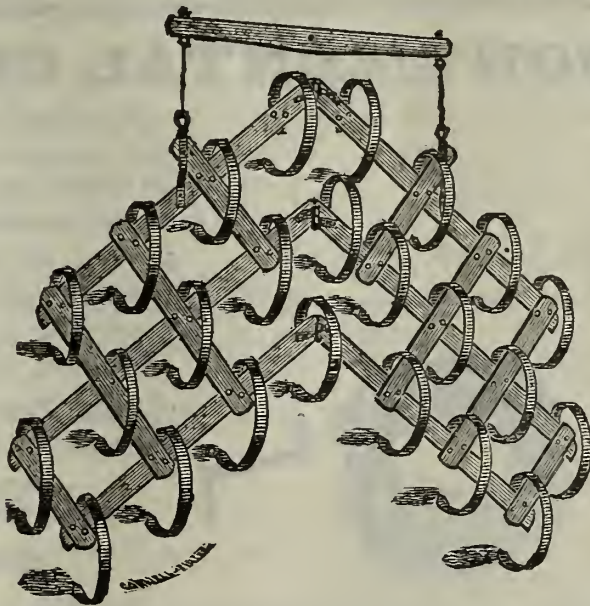
SLIFER, MERRYMAN & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS

Bates Harvester,

New Mower,

Studebaker Wagon.

Ohio Chilled Plow,



Peerless Engine,

Geiser Separator,

Olin Spring Tooth Harrow,

Stover Wind Mill,

Big Giant Corn & Cob Mill,

And a Full Line of

Agricultural Implements,

Field and Garden Seeds.

85 S. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.



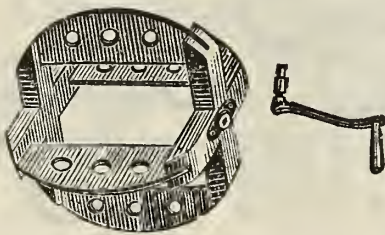
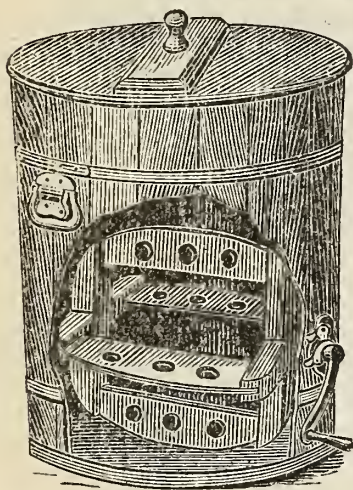
Cemetery Work a Specialty.
GADDES BROS.
Steam Marble Works
 Sharp and German Sts.

—AND—

110 S. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE.
 Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Headstones,

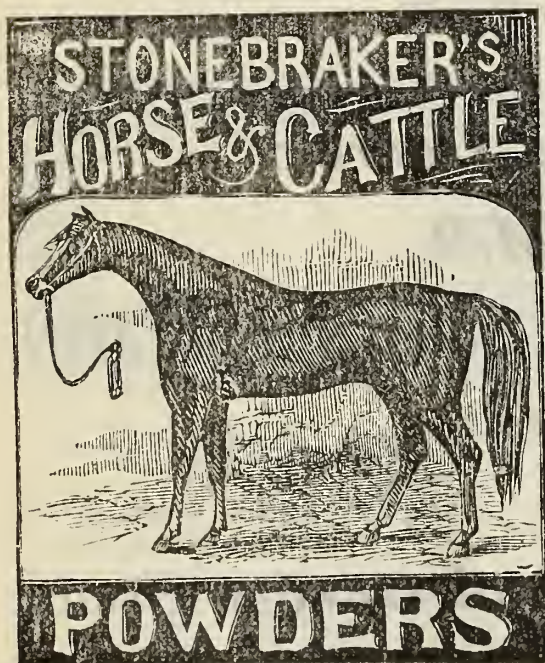
Monumental Statuary and Vase Footstones, New Pattern of Marble Post and Curbing, for enclosing Cemetery Lots. my-17

THE MONUMENTAL CHURN.



We offer this Churn as the best and and cheapest ever put on the market. Its simplicity, low price, ease with which it can be cleaned and exposed in all parts, to the air and sun, to be always clean and sweet, and the short time it requires to produce butter, are merits which make it superior to every other churn. Price \$2.50 and \$3.50 according to size.

E. Whitman, Sons & Co.
 BALTIMORE, MD.



CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
HEAVES, COUGHS, COLDS,

Distemper, Hidebound, Worms, &c.,
in Horses, Loss of Cud, Black
Tongue, &c., in Cattle.

For fattening, this Powder will be found very beneficial as they loosen the Hide, give an appetite, by which they will improve at least 25 per cent. faster.

Invaluable as a Preventive of Hog Cholera

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

H. STONEBRAKER & SONS.

410 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Sonebraker's Chicken Powders is a positive preventive and cure of Chicken Cholera, Price, 25 Cents.



**BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD;
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK
NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE**

**TO THE
NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH**

To take effect

SUNDAY, May 23, 1880, at 1.30 P. M.

A. M. Leave Camden Station,

- 4.20 †Washington and way stations.
5.05 †WASHINGTON EX. VA. MIDLAND,
LYNCHBURG, DANVILLE, South &
Southwest. RICHMOND, via Quantico.
6.30 Ellicott City and way stations.
6.45 Washington and way stations.
7.10 Staunton, Va. Springs and Annapolis
Ex., and Stations on Metropolitan Brh.
8.00 †St. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO,
COLUMBUS PITTSBURG AND WASHING-
TON EXPRESS (Annapolis and Valley
Branch except Sunday).
7.55 †Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hager-
stown, Frederick and way, via. Main
Stem. (On Sunday to Ellicott City
only)
9.00 †Washington, and Way stations. (On
Sunday connects for Annapolis.)
10.30 WASHINGTON EXPRESS.
P. M.
12.15 Washington, Annapolis and way sta-
tions.
1.30 †On Sunday only for Washington and
Richmond, via Quantico.
way.
1.30 Ellicott City and way stations.
2.50 Washington and way stations.
4.00 WASHINGTON Ex. RICHMOND, via Quan-
tico
4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and
way.
5.00 †Washington, Annapolis and way
5.20 †Frederick and way Stationa.
4.00 †CHICAGO, COLUMBUS AND WASH. Ex.
6.20 †Martinsburg and way stations.
6.25 †Washington and way stations.
8.10 †St. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURG
AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS. (No con-
nection for Pittsburg on Sunday.)
9.00 †On Sunday only, for Mt Airy & Way
11.15 Mt. Airy and way stations.
For Metropolitan Branch-- 7.10 A. M., †1.30
and 2.50 P. M. For Rockville †8.15 A. M., †4.00
and †8.10 P. M.

All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore.

5.00, †6.50, 6.55, †9.00 10.00 A. M. 12.10;
†1.35, †1.40., 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, †4.40, †5.45, †6.45,
7.30, †9.35, †10.15 P. M.

†Daily. †Sunday only. Other trains daily
except Sunday

L. M. COLE, W. M. CLEMENTS,
Feb-11 G'l Ticket Agent. M. of T.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE will fill promptly, all CASH Orders for Stock, Poultry Fertilizers &c., enquiries about Improved Stock, Fertilizers, &c., free of charge, to any Subscriber of the Maryland Farmer. His long experience eminently qualifies him for this duty, which he is willing to perform in the interest of the "Farmer" and the benefit of its patrons.

Address him at Maryland Farmer Office,
Oct-11 Baltimore. Md

60

Perfume & Chromo &c. Cards, name on, 10c. 42 Mixed Cards and
fine Pocket Knife 2c. Autograph Album, 20c. Game Authors,
Box. 35 Fun Cards 10c. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

Oct 11

HUGH BOLTON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1798,

**81 & 83 McELDERRY'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE,**

Feb'y Manufacturers and Dealers in

GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, & NAVAL STORES.

The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER.

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

jan-ly.



We manufacture the old reliable **Stover**--the well tried, strong, durable and self-regulating, solid **Wind Mill**, which took the Centennial Diploma, as well as a Medal. Also O. E. Winger's Improved \$20 Feed Grinder, which is operated by Pumping Wind Mills--a novel and perfect Mill for grinding all kinds of grain for stock and house use. Agents wanted. Send

for catalogue to

E. B. WINGER, Successor to
STOVER WIND ENGINE CO., Freeport, Me.
Branch Factory, Kansas City, Mo.

LAND PLASTER

Was introduced into the United States by Benjamin Franklin, and first used by him in this country on his farm near Philadelphia. He divided a lot bordering on one of the principal thoroughfares leading from the city, into two sections, and the signs which he erected called the attention of the passers-by to the fact that "This part of the lot has been sown with Plaster of Paris," and "This part had not been sown." The effect of the plaster was remarkable, almost doubling the production of grass, and forthwith the demand for the new fertilizer became very great, and importations of it was the result.

Much might be written about its value to farmers, but they have

TESTED ITS MERITS

and they know, while other fertilizers have proved worthless,

PLASTER CONTINUES TO ENDURE THE TEST

and the steady increase in its sales is the best evidence of its growing popularity. It is doubtless the

Cheapest Fertilizer in Existence.

The analysis of this plaster is about 20 per cent. richer, in the essential element which makes the plaster of value for agricultural purposes, namely, Sulphate of Lime, than in plaster usually sold.

ENGLISH PORTLAND

ROSENDALE

ROUND TOP

CEMENT

AGENT FOR
CELENETIC CEMENT.
This is next in strength to ENG.
PORTLAND, and is being ex-
tensively used by the U. S.
Govt. The Govt. test of ten-
sile strength is 455 lbs. to
the sq. in., which is 321
lbs stronger than oth-
er American brands.

DAMP WALLS AND LEAKY CISTERNS CURED

BY USE OF ENGLISH PETRIFYING PAINT.

AGENTS FOR
ROUND TOP CEMENT
WORKS.

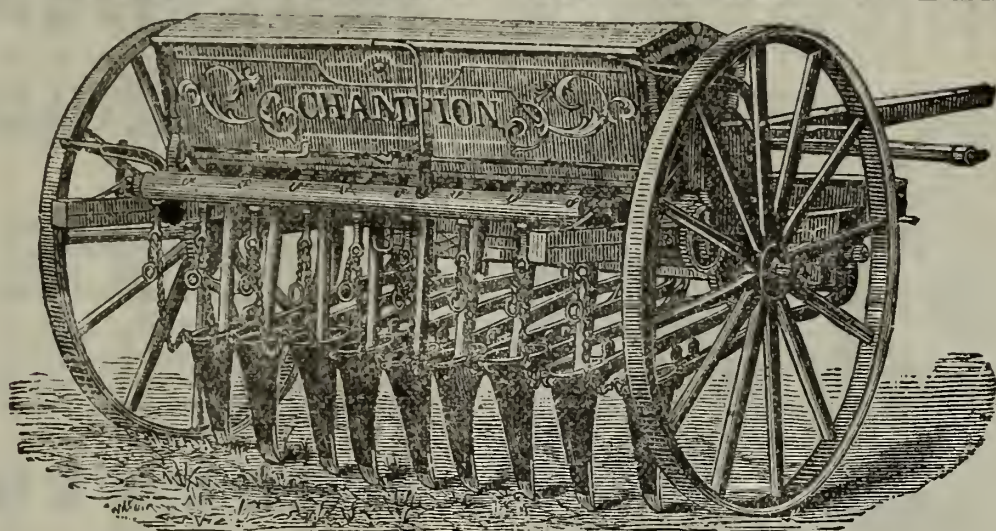
Sept. 17.

WM. WIRT CLARKE,

AGENT AND IMPORTER,

No. 61 South Gay Street, Baltimore.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
THE CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL
With Fertilizer and Grass Seed Attachments.
THE BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD!



ITS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

It is the lightest Draught Drill in the market.

It has the best grain distributor ever invented.

It has the only Fertilizer Attachment that always gives Satisfaction and that will sow sticky Phosphates.

It has less cog wheels and machinery and is Simpler than any other Drill.

It gives less trouble to the Operator than any other drill.

It pleases the Purchaser better than any other drill.

Don't Fail to See it before Purchasing any other.

FOR SALE BY

E. B. WHITMAN, Gen'l Agent,

NO. 104 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER
FOR 1880.

Surpassing all Others

AND PRONOUNCED
"THE BEST."



The PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER stands today at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the United States.

PRICE LIST FOR 1880.

Width of Cover.	Style.	Power Required.	Weight.	Price
10 inch.	8 in. wheels.	a child.	30½ lbs.	\$14
12 "	" "	a lad.	31½ "	18
14 "	" "	a lady.	36 "	20
16 "	" "	one man size.	38 "	22
18 "	" "	" " "	41 "	24

NEW MACHINES

FOR CUTTING HIGH GRASS.

15 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size,	48 lbs.	\$23
17 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size,	51 lbs.	25

The manufacturers have the most flattering testimonials from those who have used the *Pennsylvania Lawn Mower* and can fully guarantee its working more easily than any other mower in use. It will cut longer grass and run longer without oil; it is substantially made, and, altogether, the popular mower.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.
141 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

**HORNER'S
FERTILIZING SALTS,**

With which any farmer can make his own fertilizers.

CHEMICALS

And other materials for making

HOME FERTILIZERS.

Muriate Potash, Kainit,
Sulphate Soda, Plaster,
Peruvian Guano, Oil Vitriol,
Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood,
Dissolved South Carolina,
Dissolved Raw Bone, &c., &c.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices.

Formulas for home manipulation, estimates as to cost, and information regarding mixing, &c., cheerfully given.

HORNER'S

Pure Slaughter House

BONE-DUST

AND

DISSOLVED BONE,

GUARANTEED THE

"Best in America."

HORNER'S

AMMONIATED

Raw Bone Superphosphate

AND CONCENTRATED

SUPERPHOSPHATE

FOR ALL CROPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.,
Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Wood St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

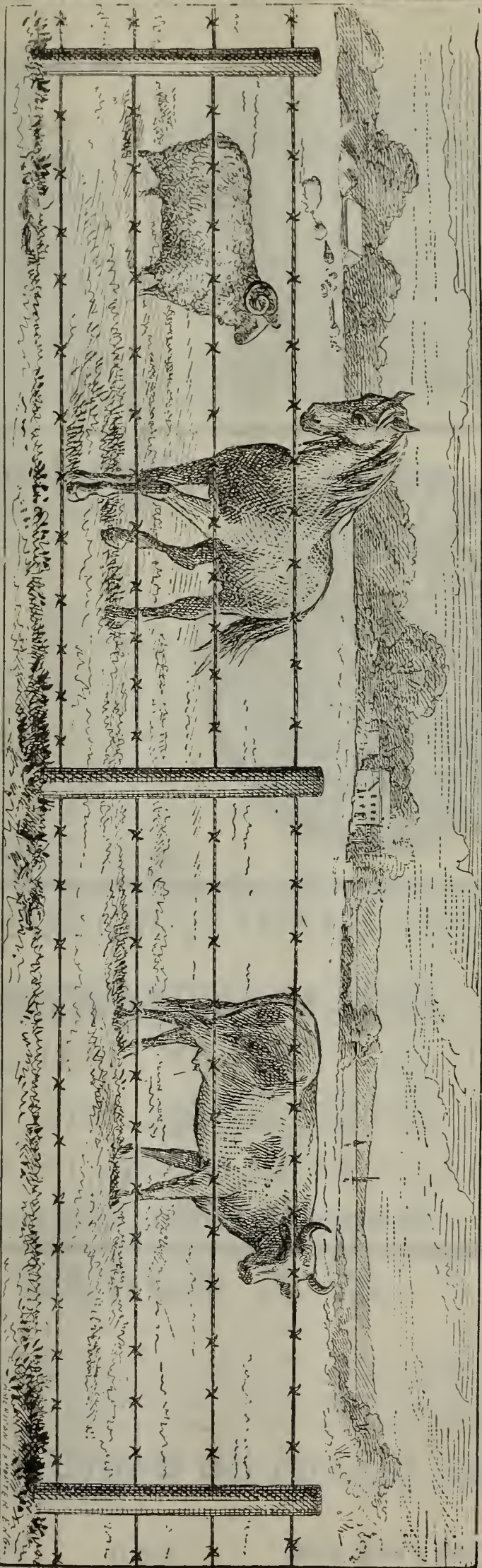
Oct-1y

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me. Dec-1y

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me. Dec-1y

FOUR POINTED STEEL BARB WIRE.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.



MERITS OF BARB FENCE.

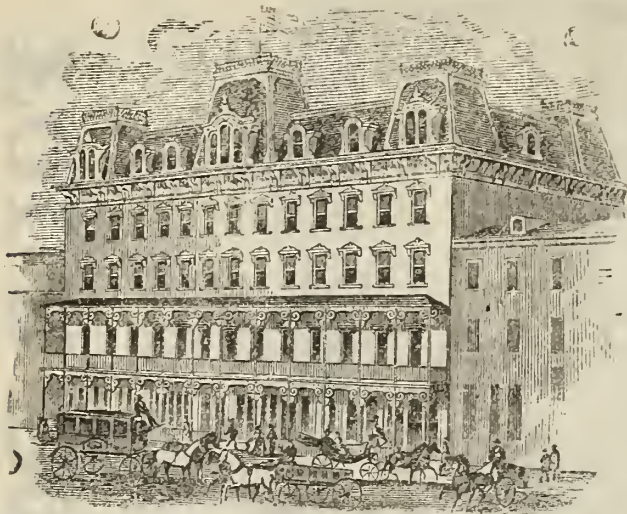
It is the cheapest fence made; the most durable; is not affected by fire, wind or flood; does not cause snow-drifts; takes fewer fence posts; stock cannot push it down; it protects itself—acts on the defensive; it takes but little room; you can cultivate close to it; weeds are easily kept out of it; requires but little labor to put it up; you can draw at one load enough to fence a farm; and can fence a good sized farm in a day; it is the greatest practical invention of the age, and has come to be the farm and railroad fence of the country.

Sheep culture presents a striking example of the inefficiency of the fencing now in use. No branch of farming is more profitable if sheep could be protected. But no fence heretofore tried, except this, will keep sheep in, and dogs and wolves out.

It is easily seen, thus overcoming one of the main objects to plain fence wire. Its length is not affected by heat or cold.

The wire is put up on spools in lengths of about one hundred rods, weighing 100 to 110 lbs., so as to be easily handled. One round measures 15 feet in length; 352 lbs measures a mile. Send for Circulars and Special Prices.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO., 141 & 143 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.



Mar-ly

MALTBY HOUSE. BALTIMORE, MD.

the "MALTBY" is the only House in Baltimore conducted on both the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

Its locations, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

Owing to the decline in the cost of many articles appertaining to our expenses, the rates of Board will be reduced after March 10th, 1877, to

\$2.00 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan and \$1.00 to 2.00 on the European.

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATOR, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.



Excelsior Stencil Works

MERCER & CO., Managers,

Established 1850,

73 THIRD ST.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

STENCIL PLATES, STEEL STAMPS, SEAL PRESSES, Railroad and all kinds of Dating Stamps in Rubber or Metal to order. We have the Largest Variety of Stencil Tools in the world, which enables us to produce First Class Work at the very Lowest Rates, and under present Postal Laws we send all Stencils, Steel Stamps, &c., that do not weigh over 4 lbs. free of freight to our customers; thus enabling parties in other States to get their work as cheap as though they lived in Baltimore. Flour, Whiskey, Tobacco and Commission Merchants Stencils in new and Original Styles a Specialty. Address all communications to, W. K. LANPHEAR, Louisville, Ky. m-ly

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS AND FRAMES

JOHN SCHERER & SON,

584 and 586 W. Baltimore Street,
Doors, Blinds, Glazed and Unglazed Sashes,
MANTELS, MOULDINGS, FRAMES, BRACKETS,
Newell Post Balusters, &c. Ap-ly

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Pure Fine Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved Raw Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone, Phosphate, Pure Dissolved Bone Black, Pure Super Phosphate of Lime, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Kainit, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Ground Plaster, Oil of Vitriol 66°, and all Chemicals, &c., used in making Super Phosphate.

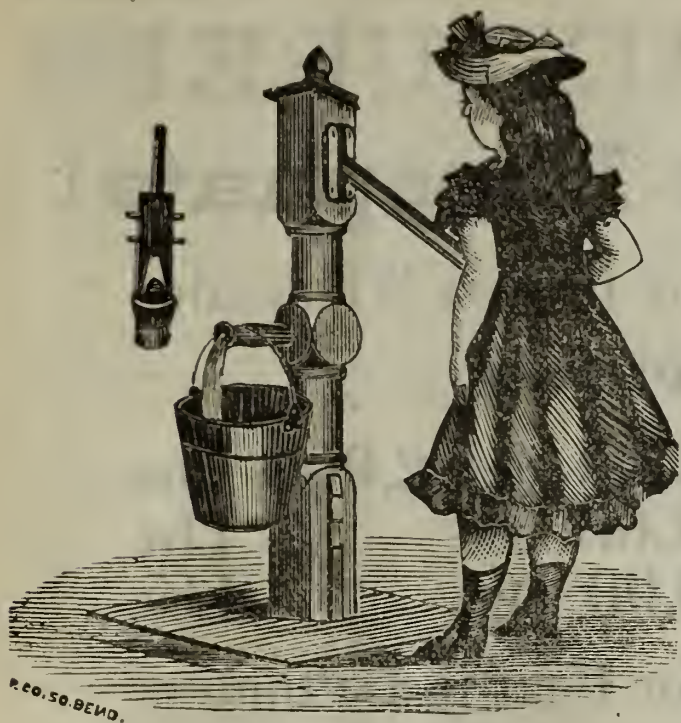
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Baltimore, Md.

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Most Perfect Pump ever Invented.

The Weak Point in other Cucumber Pumps is in this rendered *indestructible*.

SUITABLE FOR WELLS OF ANY DEPTH.

Complete for 20ft. Well, \$7 to \$10.

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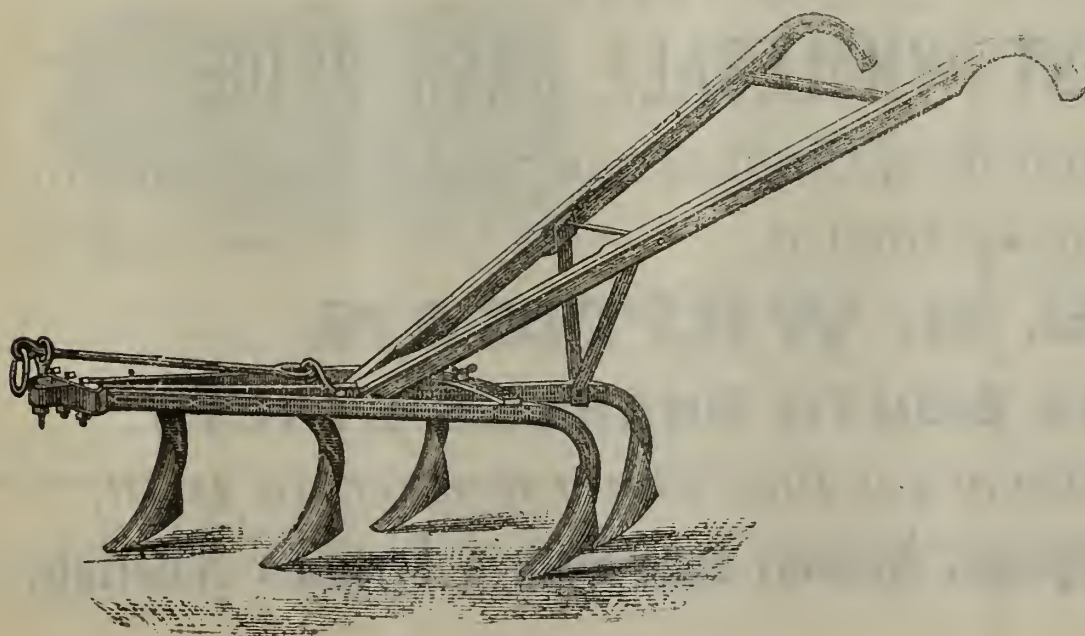
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BRITISH MIXTURE!

A High Grade Phosphate!

Sold direct to Farmers at Lowest Wholesale

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Price 1 to 3 Tons,	\$32.00	per 2,000 Lbs.
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Delivered on board Cars or Boat in Baltimore.

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No Bad Debts.

This article is a high grade Phosphate, better in every respect than the great majority of \$40 to \$50 Phosphates; and instead of being sold through Agents on long credit, is sold direct to the Farmer

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Commencing **SUNDAY, July 4th, 1880.** Leave Hillen Station daily (except Sunday) for Williamsport, Hagerstown, Waynesboro and Emmittsburg 8.10 A.M., 1.15 P.M. For Gettysburg, Hanover, and points on H. J. H. and G. R. R. (through cars) 8.10 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For Frederick 8.10 A. M. (through car) 4.15 P. M. For Chambersburg, Pa. 4.15 P. M.

For Union Bridge 8.10 and 10 A. M., 4.15, 4.50 and 6.10 P.M. Pen-Mar Express 9.00 A. M.; Reisterstown 2 P. M.

Trains arrive at Hillen Station at 7.30, 8.30, 10.10 A. M., and 3.00, 4.30, 6.20 and 7.50 P. M.

On Sunday—Leave Hillen Station for Union Bridge 9 A.M. 2.00 P. M. Arrive at Hillen Station 8.50 A. M. 7.40 P. M.

Trains stop at Intermediate Stations; also Charles Street, Penna. Ave. and Fulton, except Pen-Mar Express and trains leaving Hillen at 4.15 P. M. and arriving at 10.10 A. M. The last two stop only at principal Stations east of New Windsor.

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FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN,
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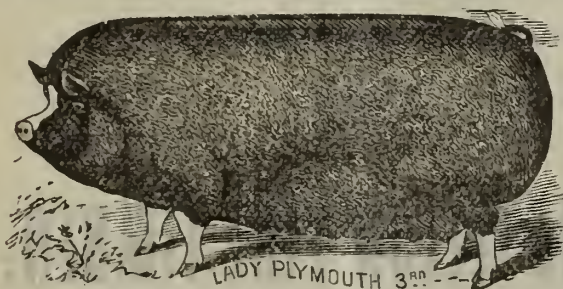
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Berkshire Pigs of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. My herd won thirty prizes last season. Bronze Turkeys from prize winning strains.

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Feb-11

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THE SOUTH,
AND SOUTH-WEST,

Leaves Union Dock at 6 P. M.; Canton Wharf, foot of Chesapeake street. at 7.30 P. M.; connects closely on fast schedule for Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Florida, and all points South to New Orleans; also for Petersburg, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and intermediate points.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Mathews and Yorktown; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Cherrystone, Edenton and Plymouth (on Saturdays lay over at Norfolk); daily with James River boats.

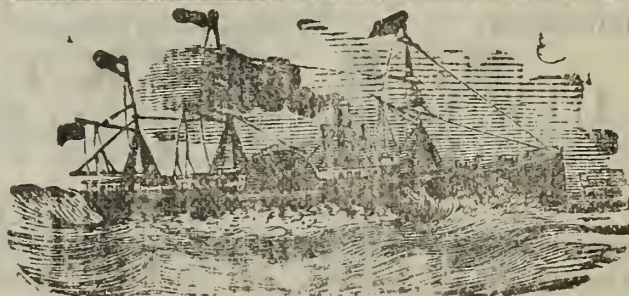
Canton cars of Madison Avenue Line run every 15 minutes to corner of Elliott and Chesapeake streets, one square from steamer.

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Piedmont Air Line,
From BALTIMORE to all POINTS SOUTH

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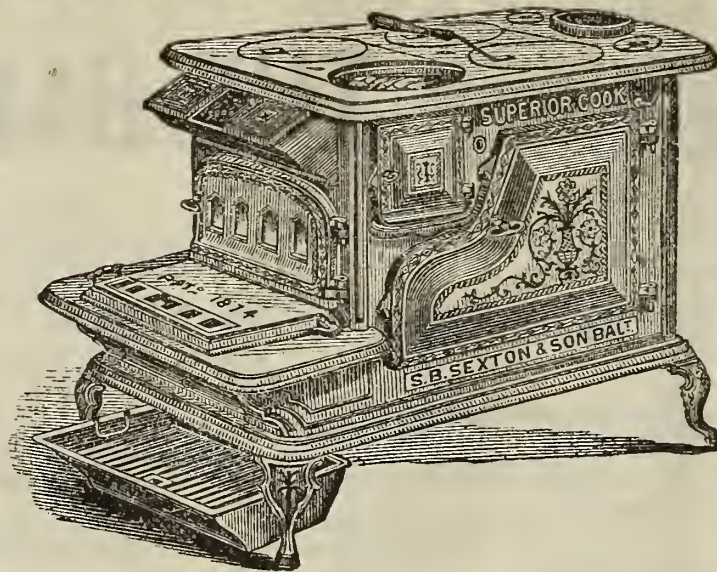
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*And Cor. of Canton Avenue and Albemarle St.,***BALTIMORE, MD.**

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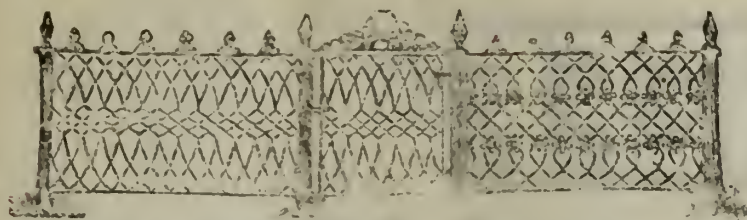
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A Large Assortment of Dry Lumber, suitable for

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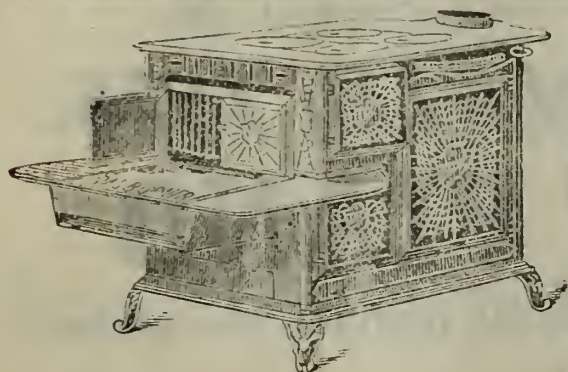
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Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

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Excelsior Cook,

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Over all American and many European rivals at the

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THE STIEFF PIANO

Combines in a wonderful degree the essential qualities of a perfect instrument, namely:

BRILLIANCY,

SWEETNESS,

EVENNESS OF TONE

FAULTLESS ACTION,

EASY TOUCH,

ARTISTIC FINISH,


EXTREME DURABILITY.

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Sole Manufacturers of

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Also Manufacturers and Dealers in

Powell's Pure Dis'd Bone
Powell's Pure Bone Meal,
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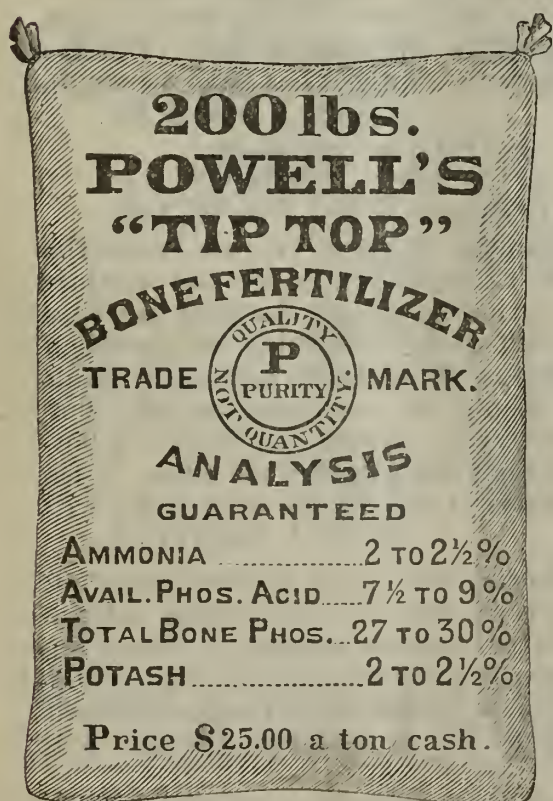
Kainit,
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AND ALL HIGH GRADE FERTILIZING GOODS.
Special Mixtures and Fertilizers made to order.

Powell's Tip Top Bone Fertilizer.

Only one Price---\$25.00 a ton Cash. No Commissions to Agents.

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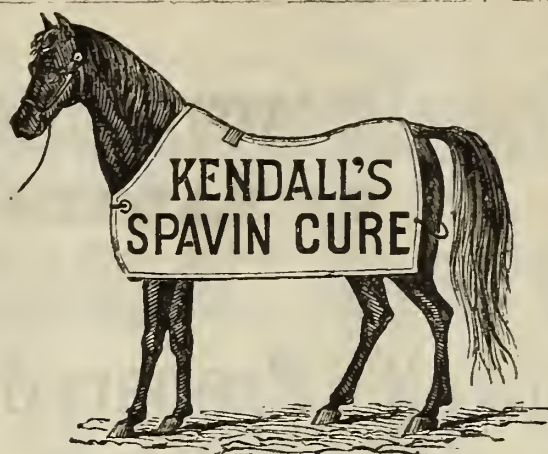


The "Tip Top bone fertilizer, as will be seen by analysis, is very rich in plant food. We put it on the Market as being much cheaper and equally as good as many of the higher priced brands that are now sold. The analysis of this fertilizer is guaranteed, and is in the best mechanical condition for drilling. *There is not one pound of earth or foreign matter used in making the compound.* These facts, with the high chemical value and low price of the "Tip Top," will make it fill a demand made by a great many farmers for a cheap and efficient Fertilizer where they have not the time or means of manipulating chemicals successfully.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

A pamphlet giving full description of our goods and testimonials from leading farmers as to their qualities, mailed to any address on application to

W. S. POWELL, Treasurer, 25 S. Sharp St., Baltimore, Augly

Kendall's**Spavin****Cure.****Kendall's****Spavin****Cure.**

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

FROM

Rev. P. N. Granger,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., January 20th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours, P.N.GRANGER.

Perseverance will tell!

Sloughton, —, March 16th, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two BONE SPAVINS with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one; do not know how long the spavins had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to get the large one off and two for the small one. I have used 10 bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

BAKERSFIELD, VT., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents.—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame, and, at times, suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but, having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure," thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you, and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Is sure in its effects, mild in its acts, as it does not blister, and yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement, if used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callons, sprains swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

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Shingles, Sash, Bricks, &c.
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Manufacturers of Rhodes

STANDARD MANURES,
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Dealers in Fertilizer Materials,

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APPLIED,

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Disinfectants, Carbolic Acid and Carbolate of Lime,

Conceded to be the standard articles for preventing or eradicating Cattle Diseases, Chicken Cholera, Hog Cholera, &c., &c.

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CASTINGS MADE DAILY.

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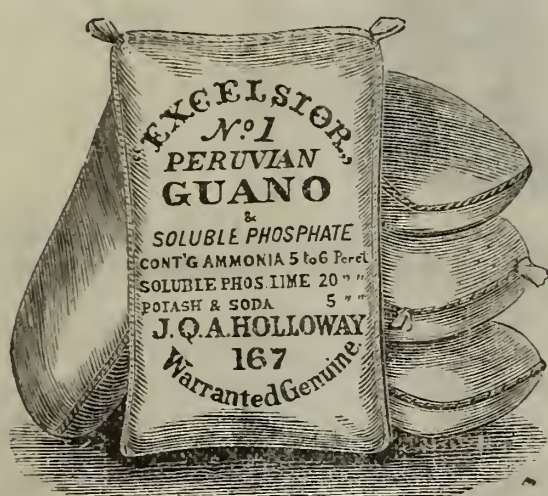
Sept 1y

TO WHEAT GROWERS!

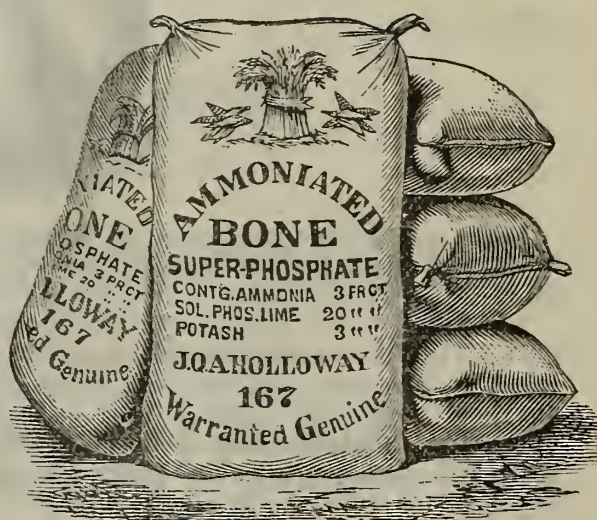
The undersigned PIONEER, in the manufacture of Fertilizers in this city and Originator in 1858 of the formulas and processes of manufacture of

“Excelsior” and “Ammoniated Phosphate”

so well and favorably known by the Agricultural public, relying upon his experience and personal reputation hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these Fertilizers AS MANUFACTURED BY HIM, continues to offer them to the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, with the assurance that the high standard quality of each will be maintained as heretofore.



--AND--



The above are the most concentrated FERTILIZERS ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, it is the universal opinion of the Farmers of Maryland and Virginia, after over twenty years experience in the use of the *Excelsior* manufactured by me, in Growing Wheat, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper.

With my present advantages and superior facilities for Manufacturing, I challenge competition with any Fertilizer sold in the United States in QUALITY, MECHANICAL CONDITION and PRICE.

By strictly adhering to my *Original Formulas*, using only the most concentrated materials, and *superintending in person their manufacture*—as for the past twenty years,

UNIFORM QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

Farmers to secure the ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE, prepared according to my *original Formulas* established in 1858, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and MY NAME IN RED LETTERS.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,

Originator and Manufacturer,

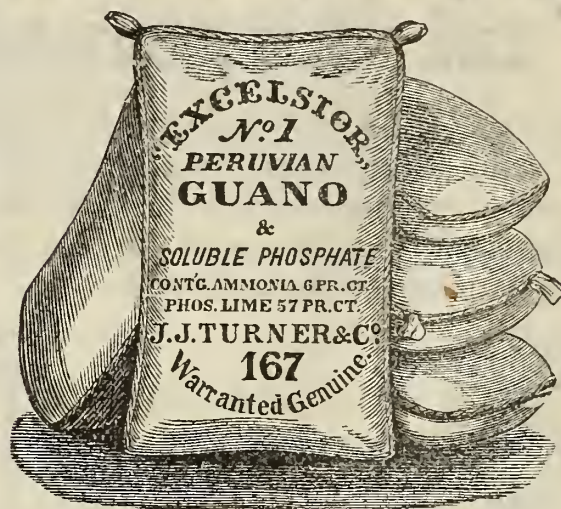
107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md

To Wheat Planters!

J. J. TURNER & CO.,

"EXCELSIOR,"

1858



1880

Forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones. In fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling.

After twenty-two Years' experience by the Planters of Maryland and Virginia in the use of "EXCELSIOR," it is their unanimous opinion that an application of 100 pounds of "EXCELSIOR" is equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and, therefore, full 100 per cent cheaper.

Farmers should see that every bag is headed with the Analysis, and our name, in red letters, which we hope will prove sufficient protection against counterfeit articles. All further abuse of our name being disclaimed for the future. A large supply of Peruvian Guano for sale, Feb-1y

TO CORN & OAT GROWERS!

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AMMONIATED

BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE,



Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other Fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for drilling.

Farmers should see that every Bag is branded with the analysis and our name in red letters, which we hope will prove sufficient protection against counterfeit articles. ALL FURTHER ABUSE OF OUR NAME BEING DISCLAIMED FOR THE FUTURE.

J. J. TURNER & CO., No. 42 W. PRATT ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

USE ONLY ORCHILLA GUANO

—FOR—

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat & Grass,
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ON BOAT OR CARS AT BALTIMORE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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ALSO, APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, &c., EVERGREENS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, HEDGE
PLANTS, &c. GARDEN SEED IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

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Send for Price List.

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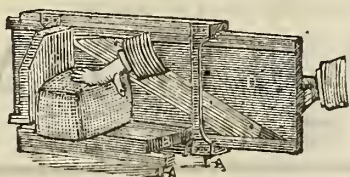
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An Index of Diseases,

WHICH GIVES the Symptoms, cause and the Best Treatment of each. A table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects, and antidote when a poison. A table with an engraving of the Horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the Horse. 65 engravings showing the important points in the structure of the Horse, also illustrating positions assumed by sick horses in different diseases. A valuable collection of receipts, many of which would cost a horse-owner three to five dollars each.

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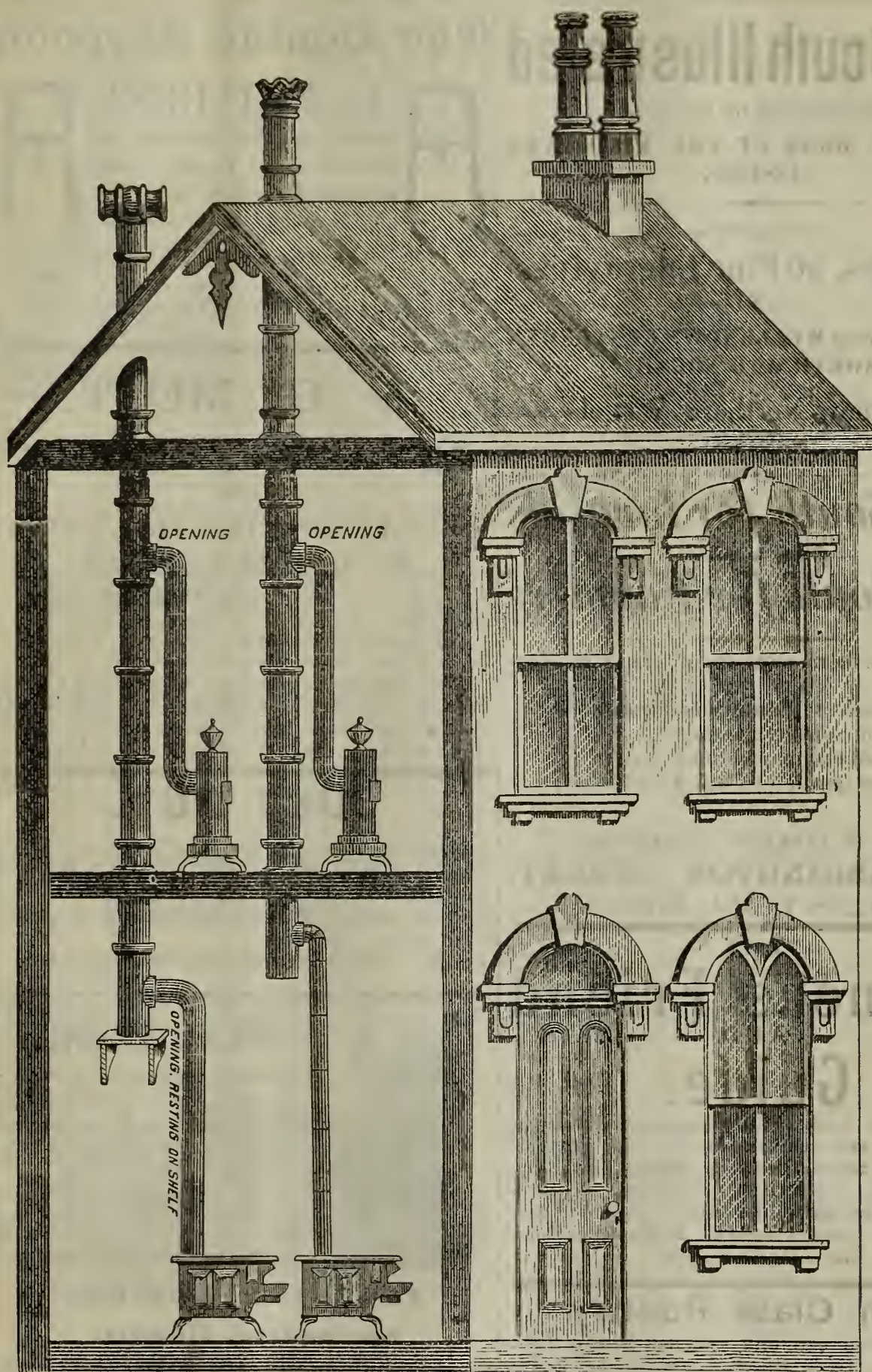
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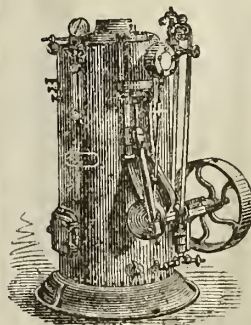
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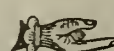
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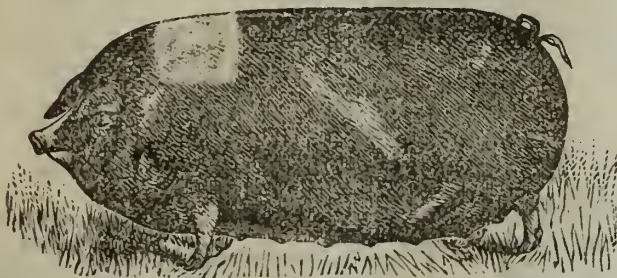
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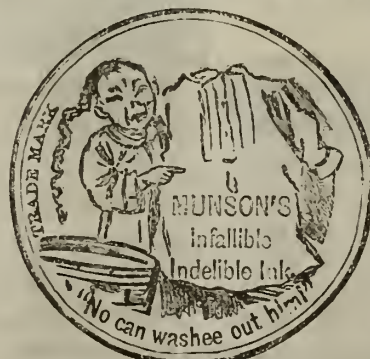
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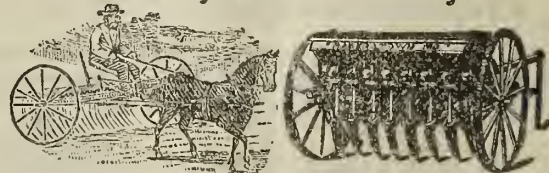
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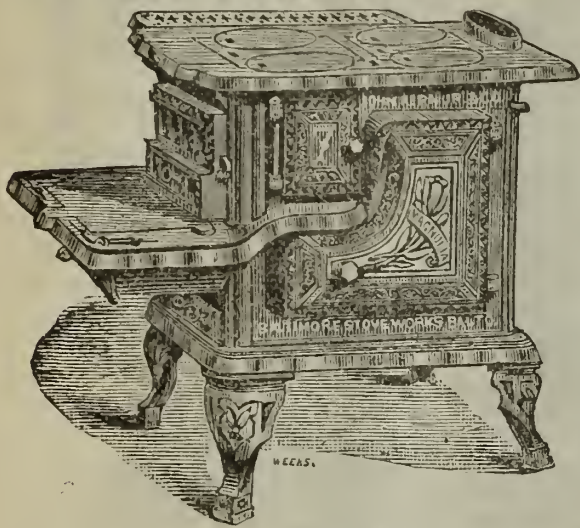
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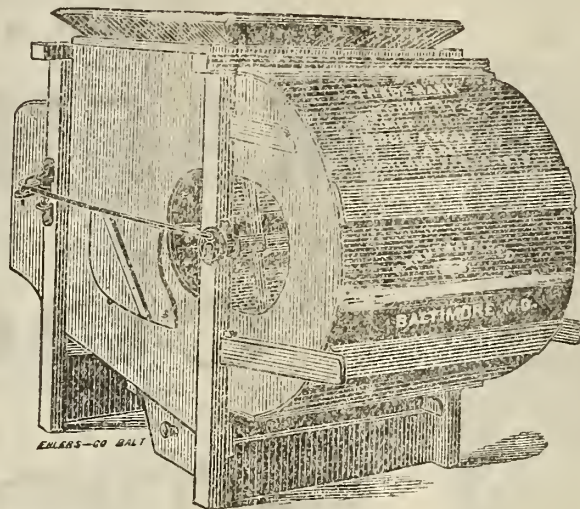
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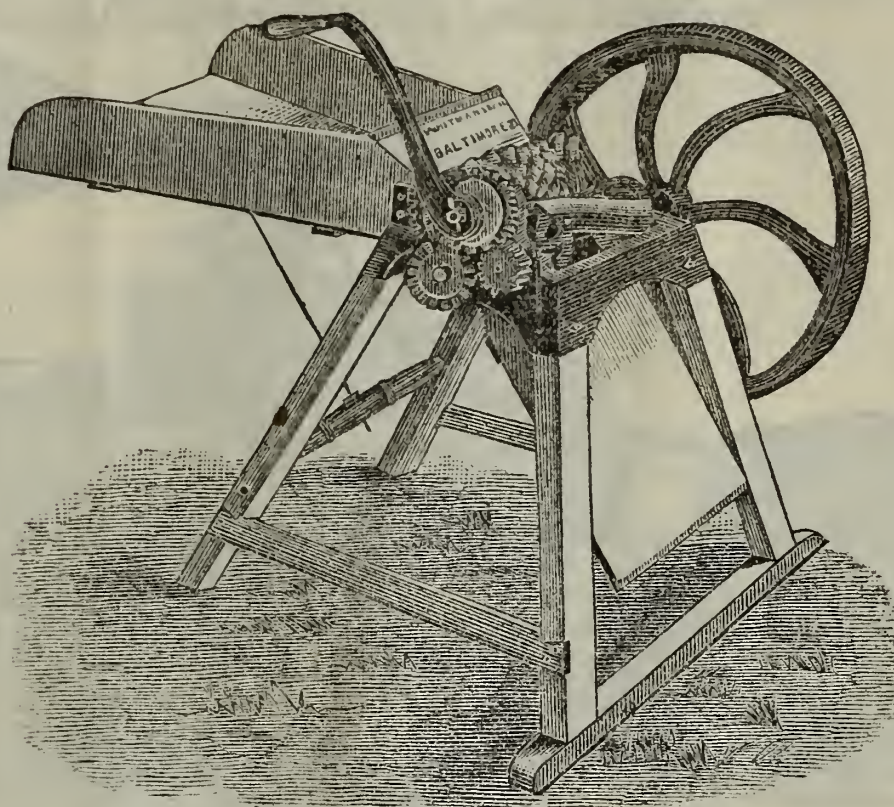
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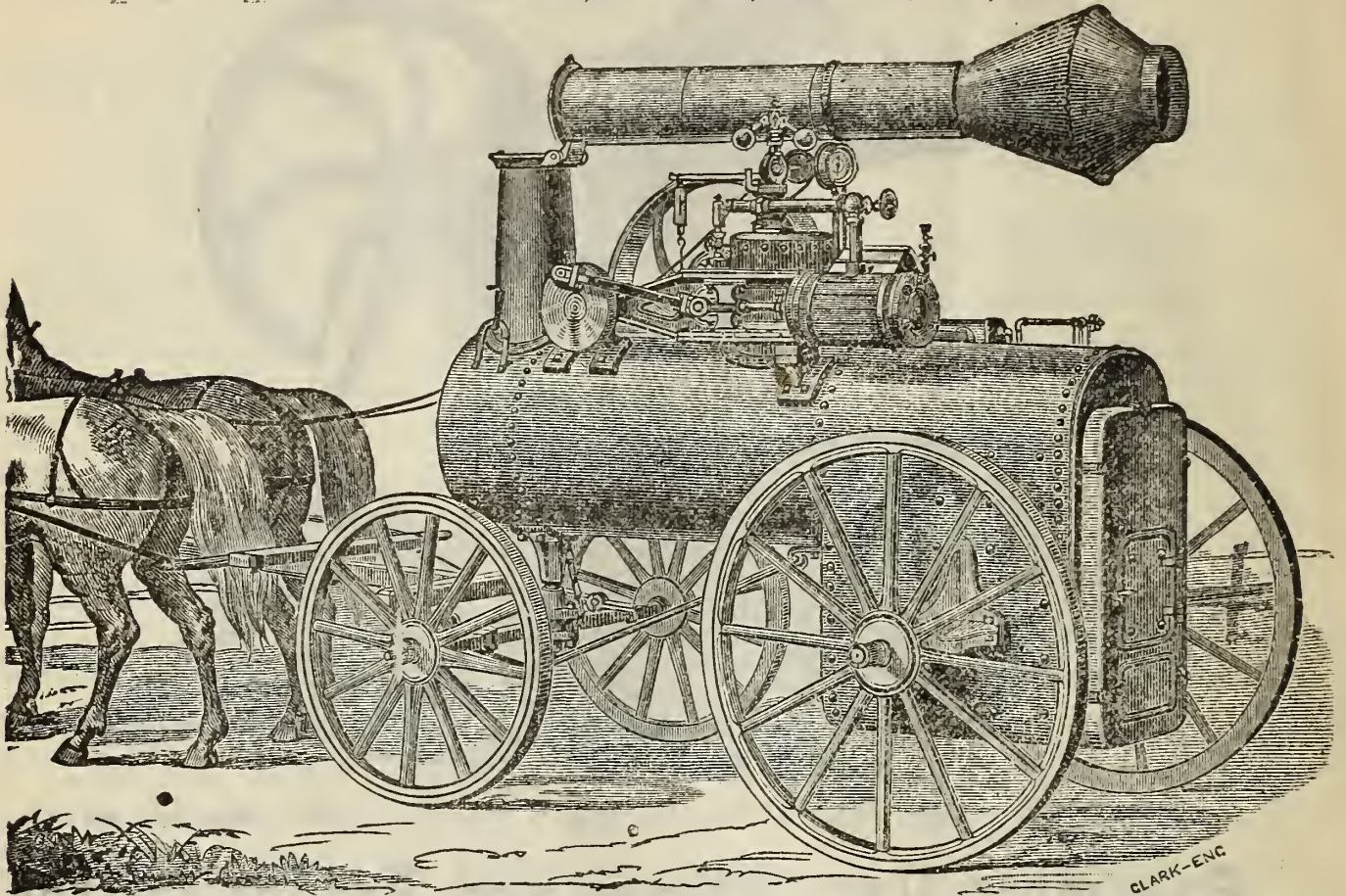
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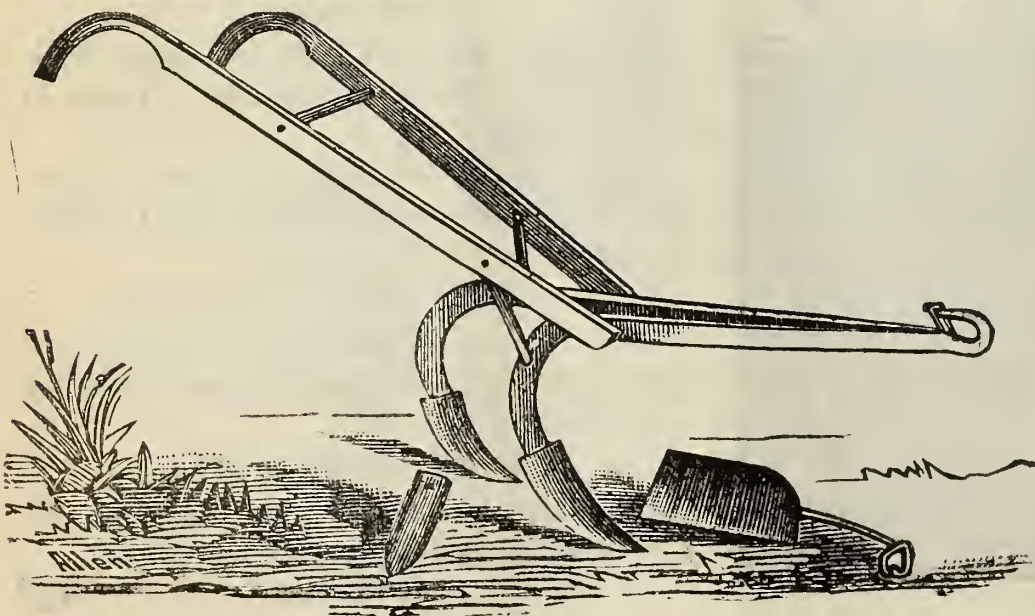
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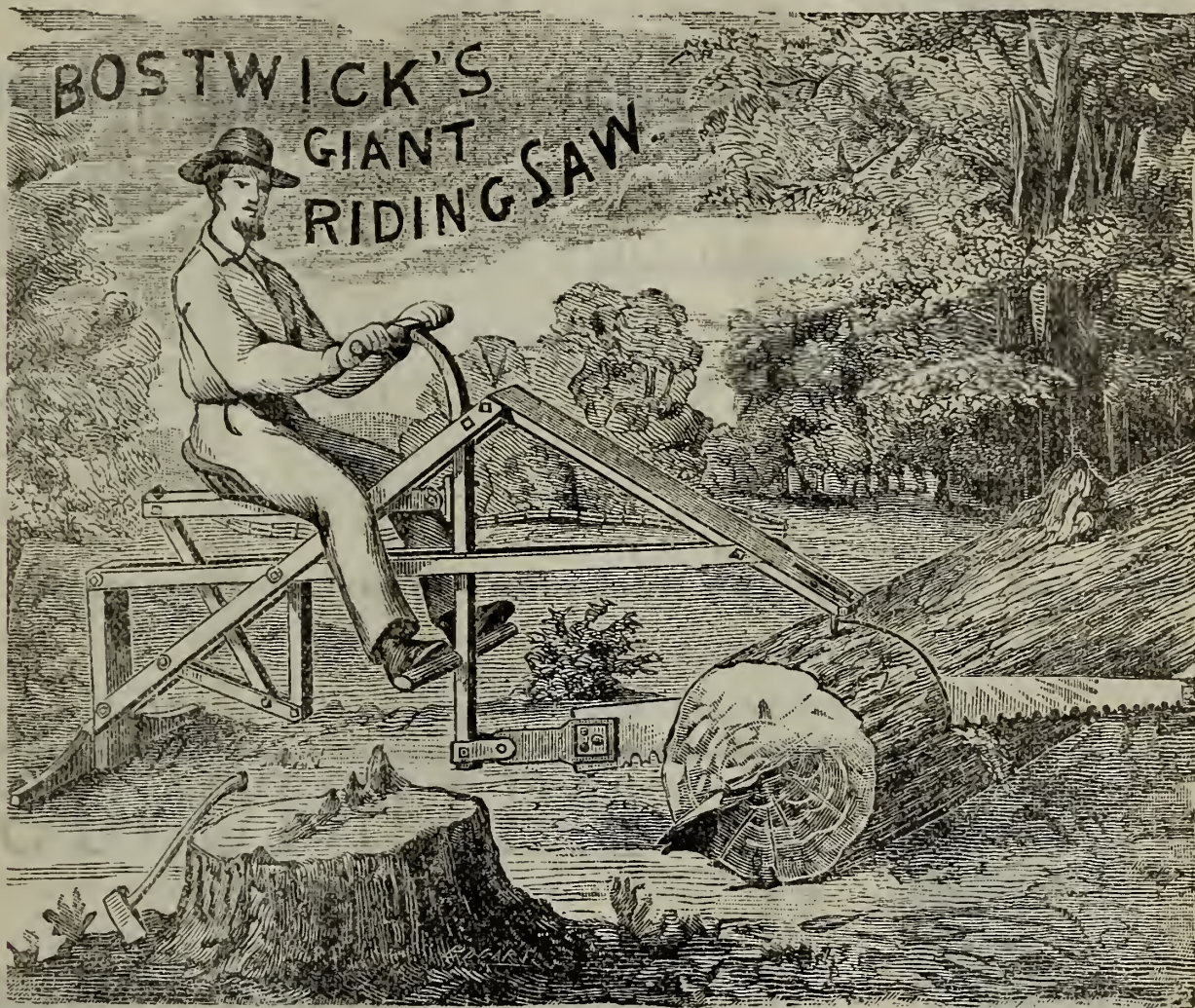
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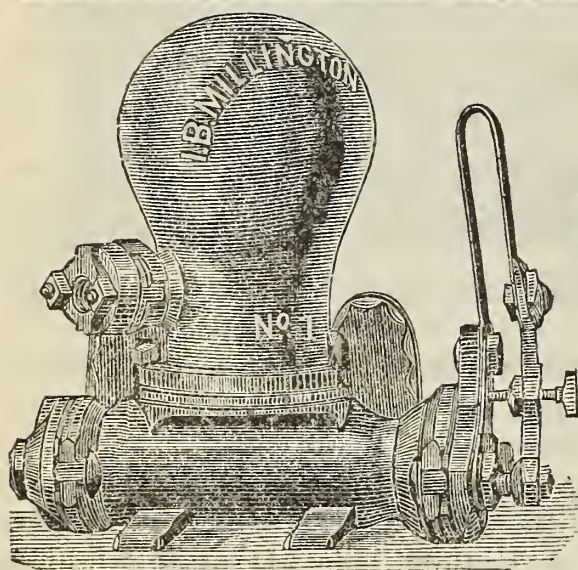
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1881.

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Nov 11

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It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF.

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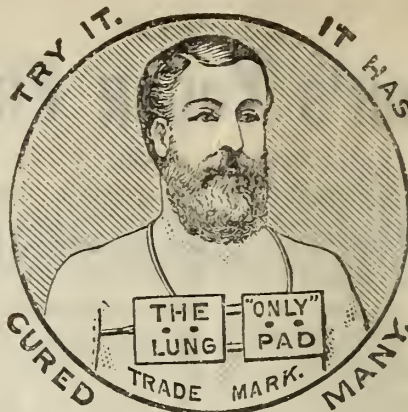
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This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

Nov 6t



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Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a year." Sent free.

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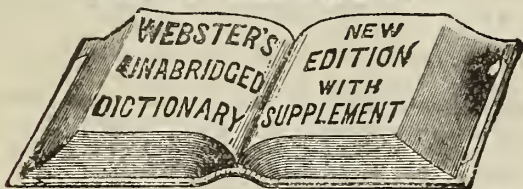
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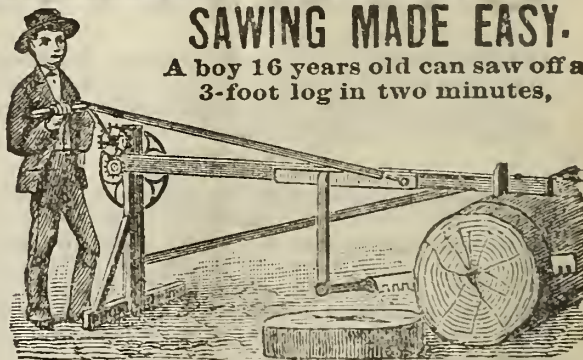
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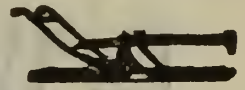
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- (1) Diapason.
- (2) Dulcet.
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- (4) Echo.
- (5) Celeste.
- (6) Clarionet.
- (7) Sub-Bass.
- (8) Coupler.
- (9) Vox Humana
- (10) Diapason Forte.
- (11) Aeoline.
- (12) Celestina.
- (13) Flute.
- (14) Flute Forte.
- (15) Grand Organ Knee Stop.

No. 375, 70 Inches high, 48 inches long

4 Sets of Reeds.

as follows:

- One set of powerful Sub-Bass
- One set, 3 octaves, Vox Celeste, & 2½ octaves each of regular Diapason Reeds, with Coupler, which doubles the power.



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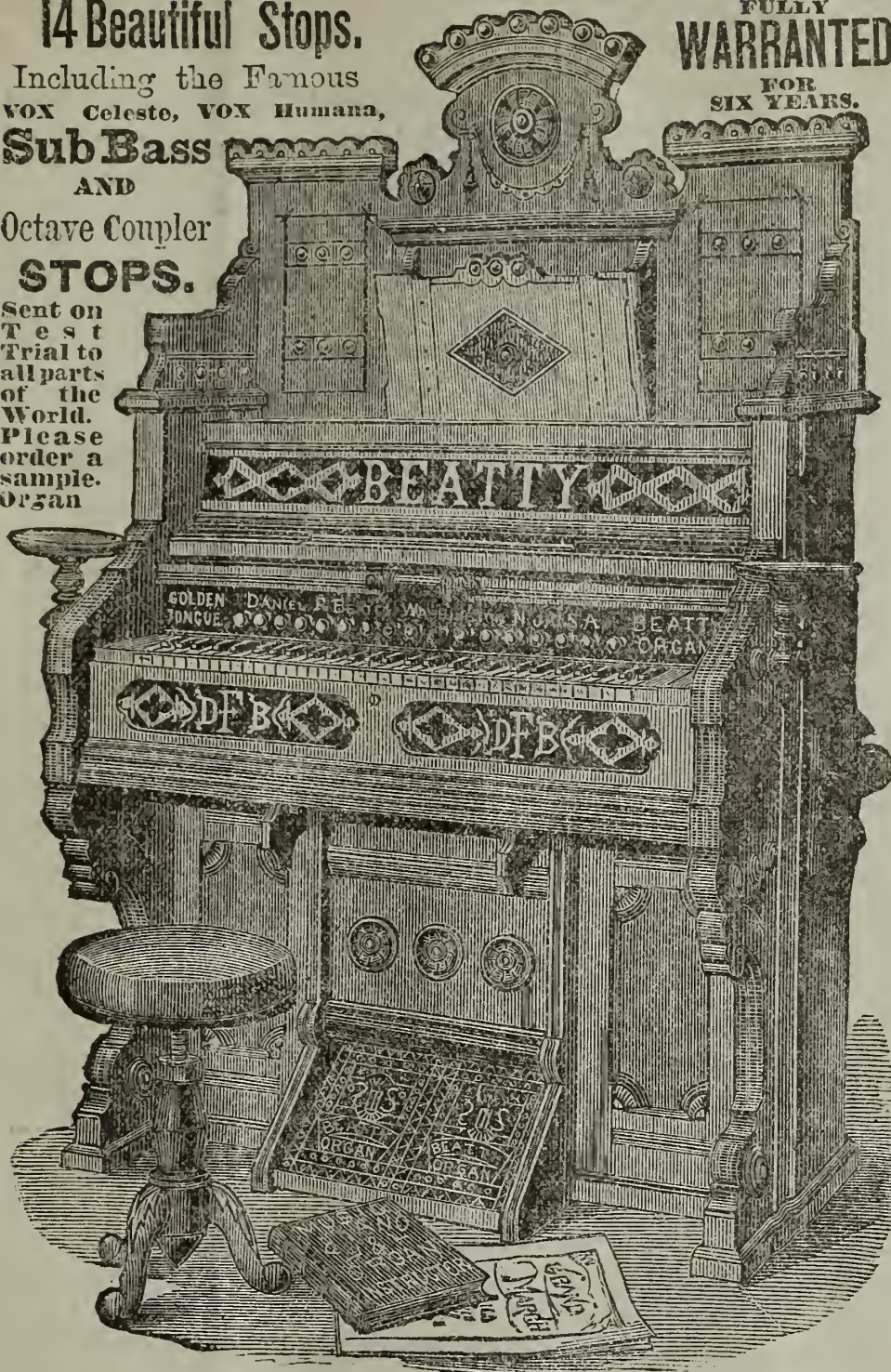
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Including the Famous
VOX Celeste, VOX Humana,
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STOPS.

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**FULLY
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14 STOPS,
4 SET
REEDS,
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COUPLER.**



The Celebrated Vox
Celeste and Vox Hu-
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in this Organ.

Names of Stops.

- (1) Diapason Forte,
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- (4) Dulcet,
- (5) Diapason,
- (6) **GRAND ORGAN,**
- (7) **VOX HUMANA,**
- (8) Aeolian,
- (9) Echo,
- (10) Dulciana,
- (11) Claironet,
- (12) **VOX CELESTE,**
- (13) **OCTAVE COUPLER,**
- (14) Flute Forte.

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This Organ is built expressly for parties who don't want to pay a high price, but want plenty of Music in a plain, substantial case.



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(Not even freight charges.) To keep the organ unless it is just as represented in this Advertisement, as it will be shipped to you on three to five days test trial. And after you decide to keep it, I will then send you a written warrantee for six years.

Those desiring to purchase are requested to visit my Manufactory here.

Illustrated Catalogues and Newspaper, Holiday Edition, sent FREE.
Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Please Post above Advertisement in a Conspicuous Place.

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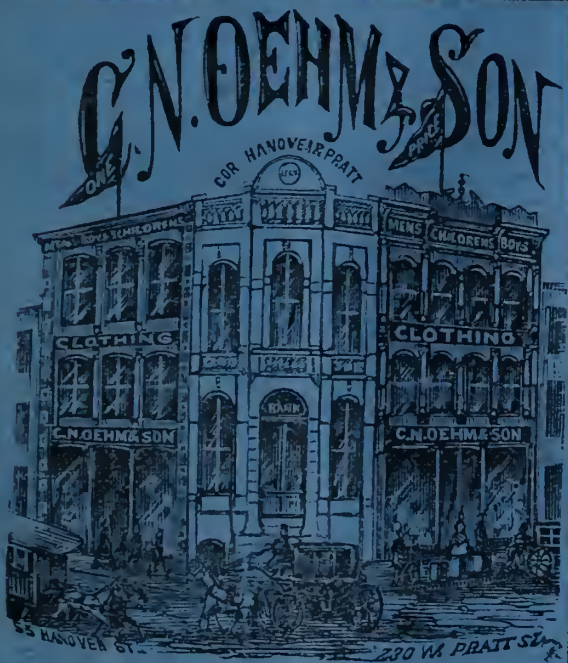
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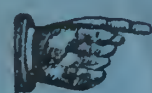
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